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No. 23.

FOOD STANDARDS AT CHICAGO.

The government commission of agricultural chemists, appointed to draw up a set of food standards for all manufactured food products, which has been at work for more than a year, held another session last week at Chicago to hear from manufacturers and others interested in the list of foods which the commission now has under consideration. Flavoring extracts, salt, prepared vegetables, some edible oils and other products were under discussion. The committee had formulated a set of standards covering these products, which were published some time ago, and the hearing was for the purpose of giving manufacturers and others a chance to express their opinions and offer suggestions concerning these standards before their official adoption.

The committee will take the subjects under further consideration and make its report later to the Secretary of Agriculture. Dr. William Frear, head of the experiment station at the State College of Pennsylvania, is the chairman of the commission, and he is assisted by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture; E. H. Jenkins, of the Connecticut Experiment Station at New Haven; Professor H. A. Webber, of the Ohio State University, and Dr. M. A. Scoville, of the Agricultural Experiment Station of Kentucky.

LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the live stock exchanges of the various meat centres, organized as the National Live Stock Exchange, which is to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., has been changed from June 28-July 1, the first date fixed, to October 5 to 7 inclusive. Opposition to the early date caused the change. The solicitor rule and the question of increase in the commissions on car lots of hogs and sheep will be the chief topics of discussion.

MIGHT SHOW AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

There is to be an international industrial exposition next year at Tourcoing, France, in one of the booming industrial sections of that republic. There will be a special agricultural section at the exhibition, where food products from all countries will be shown. Here is a chance for American exporters to get some good advertising.

GRAND JURY AT IT AGAIN.

The federal grand jury which sat in Chicago for two months, while the government attorneys and secret service men had out their drag net trying to get evidence against the packers of violation of the law, convened on Wednesday after a two weeks' vacation, and resumed the task of hearing evidence. Not much was done, for District Attorney Morrison and Assistant Attorney General Pagin were in Washington in consultation with higher officials, and the Chicago end of the game had to "mark time" until the head inquisitors should return. The daily press announces that indictments—ranging all the way from 20 to 41, according to the fancy of the writer—have been prepared and will be returned by the grand jury within the next few days, or when it finishes its work. The guessing contest will continue until the Washington authorities make up their minds as to the next move in the game.

OIL FOR FUEL IN PACKING PLANTS.

The use of oil as fuel in place of coal has already been successfully tried on steam railroads and elsewhere. Now the new fuel is to invade the packinghouse field, the Cudahys being the first to try it. As a result of a series of experiments recently conducted in South Omaha and Kansas City, the Cudahy Packing Company has decided to supplant the use of coal with crude petroleum in the local Cudahy plant.

It is said that the cost of making the change is only nominal, while the saving in fuel will be considerable. The economy in the matter of wages is also a large item, as oil burners do away with the services of firemen and some of the cost of kindling. The Standard Oil Company has agreed to furnish the fuel required at slightly more than 55 cents a barrel of forty-two gallons. Three barrels of oil are said to do the work of a ton of coal.

BERLIN BODY CHANGES ITS NAME.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, which has taken such a prominent part in the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, has changed its title, adopting one covering more fully the scope of its organization. It is now the American Association of Commerce and Trade.

GERMAN TRADE RETALIATION.

German commercial and industrial interests are waking up to the danger that threatens them as a result of the carrying out of the proposed plan of German tariff retaliation against foreign nations, which was inspired by the agrarian party to fatten the pockets of its own members. German commercial organizations have begun a campaign in opposition to this tariff plan, and are now trying to awaken public sentiment in the matter, that pressure may be brought to bear on the government which will result in the adoption of a proper reciprocity policy.

The Association of Saxon Manufacturers has written to its members, asking their opinion as to the probable effects of the new German treaties upon the manufacturing and exporting interests of Germany. Of the 357 firms which have so far sent in replies, 9 expect favorable results from these treaties, 97 think that present conditions will not be much affected thereby, and 251 believe the export trade will be seriously injured and to some countries will become almost impossible. The convention of merchants at Berlin has declared in favor of continuing the "most favored nation clause" with transoceanic countries, as otherwise tariff wars might ensue which would injure Germany's shipping interests, her manufacturing and export trade, and give her competitors great advantages in foreign markets, which, once lost, are hard to regain.

AN ARMOUR EXPORT OUTLET.

A dispatch from Galveston announces that plans are under way for the location in that city of a big branch house by the Armour interests, with a special view to the export trade. Galveston is already a profitable point in the Armour selling field. An investigation by Inspector Armstrong recently resulted in a recommendation for the location of a plant there for preparing meats for export. Land has been purchased and a \$100,000 provision plant will probably be erected. The preparation of the products for export at the shipping port always saves money. The Gulf trade is increasing rapidly, and Galveston's importance as an export point will be even more emphasized with the building of the Panama canal. The Armour improvement at Galveston will be an extensive one, if carried out as announced.

PUBLICITY FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

The plan of the cottonseed oil interests of the country to begin a campaign of advertising their products is well under way. At the recent New Orleans convention the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association added a clause to its by-laws providing for the establishment of a bureau of publicity, whose chief work will be to educate the home public to the use of the products of the cotton seed. This bureau consists of three members, selected by the president, who are to receive only nominal compensation for their services. For this purpose, and to provide the funds necessary for carrying on the advertising plan, additional dues are specified, to be paid by each member of the association for the support of this bureau. These dues are based on mill and refining capacity, etc.

President Hamilton last week appointed as the members of the bureau of publicity for the first year L. A. Ransom, of Atlanta, Ga.; Jo W. Allison, of Ennis, Tex., and J. G. Gash, of New York City. Section 5 of the revised by-laws of the association, providing for this bureau, reads as follows:

The bureau of publicity shall consist of three members, to be appointed annually by the president; a quorum thereof for the transaction of business shall consist of the chairman and any other member.

This committee is charged with the advertisement of the uses and advantages of all the products of cotton seed as known, and the searching out and investigation of others; with the increase and broadening of the markets for their disposal, both at home and

abroad and in the creation and cultivation of new ones; with the preparation and distribution among the members of this association and the public of such information as may be to the advantage of the business, and with such other things as will redound to the improvement of the processes of manufacture and the increase in the uses of cottonseed products.

For their services each member of the committee shall receive an annual salary of one hundred dollars, except the chairman, who shall receive three hundred dollars, together with their hotel and traveling expenses when upon the business of the association.

In addition to the dues prescribed in Article IV of the constitution, each crude mill shall pay \$6 per press per annum and each refinery shall pay \$1.50 per annum for each one hundred barrels of their kettle refining capacity for the use of the bureau of publicity. These dues shall be collected by and paid to the secretary at the same time and in the same manner as other dues, but shall be kept by him as a separate fund to the credit of the bureau of publicity, and paid out only on the written order of the Secretary of the bureau of publicity, countersigned by its chairman.

Immediately after their appointment the members of the bureau shall organize by the election from their own number of a chairman and secretary, and as soon thereafter as practicable shall establish their office headquarters, appoint the employees necessary, define their duties and fix their compensation. They shall keep an accurate record of their receipts and disbursements and of other official transactions, and shall make detailed reports thereof at each annual session or oftener if required by the executive committee, who may at any time investigate their transactions, and, if deemed necessary, limit their expenditures.

THE MEAT TRADE OF AUSTRALIA

By John Plummer, Sydney, New South Wales.

Within the last few years beef and mutton have become staple articles of Australian export, yet it is not so very long ago when such a result was deemed impossible, at any rate so far as shipments of fresh meats were concerned. For a considerable period the over-sea consignments consisted exclusively of tinned meats, for which there was a good demand, which would have been considerably larger had the tins presented a more attractive appearance and been of smaller size.

With the establishment of regular and speedy steam communication between Europe and Australia, accompanied by the necessary provision of cold storage accommodation, the Australian meat export trade became rapidly developed, the quantity shipped in 1903 being 102,925,879 lbs., value £1,402,993. Two years previously, in 1901, the quantity was 180,263,239 lbs., value £1,989,455, the drought being responsible for the shortage in 1903, which is disappearing during the present year.

The whole of the shipments are made from Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Queensland, the latter State furnishing most of the beef, which is of first class quality, by reason of rich pasturage available. In 1903-4 there were 2,481,717 head of cattle in Queensland, against 4,622,978 head in the other States. There are extensive areas of luxuriant grazing country in the Kimberley district in Western Australia, also in the Northern Territory, but in the latter the rapidity with which the ground becomes covered with dense scrub constitutes a source of difficulty.

In the number of sheep New South Wales

leads the way with 28,656,501, Victoria following with 8,774,731, Queensland with 8,392,044, South Australia with 5,350,258, Western Australia with 2,600,633, and Tasmania with 1,597,053, forming a total of 55,371,220. In 1891 the number was 106,421,168, the decrease being a result of the great drought, which was not, however, an unmitigated calamity, because when the number of sheep is unduly large the quality of both meat and wool must necessarily be inferior.

With fewer sheep and abundance of feed the conditions become reversed. At the present time the great object of Australian pastoralists is to secure quality in preference to quantity. In 1904-5 there was a considerable increase in the number of sheep, and it is anticipated that within the next few years the figures of 1891 will be approached, unless pastoralists, profiting by the experiences of recent years, refrain from over-stocking. The importance of the pastoral industry is recognized in all the States, and in New South Wales the land laws are being amended with a view to stimulating pastoral, as well as agricultural, production.

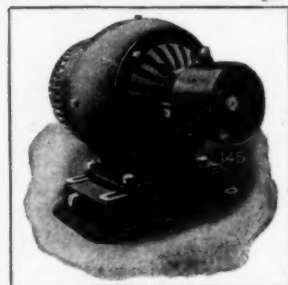
The work of meat slaughtering and preserving is conducted on an extensive scale. In New South Wales the capacity of the boiling-down works is stated at 633,900 head of cattle, or 16,965,000 sheep; of chilling works, 488,500 head of cattle, or 5,422,800 sheep; of freezing works, 75,500 head of cattle, or 3,150,000 sheep; and of preserving works, 183,000 head of cattle, or 5,545,000 sheep; representing a total of 1,400,900 head

of cattle, or 29,982,800 sheep. The number of carcasses treated in refrigerating works during 1903 was 3,666 cattle and 299,131 sheep; and in meat preserving works 7,794 cattle and 188,248 sheep.

In Queensland there were 16 boiling-down, freezing and other works, in which, during 1903, 922 cattle and 110 sheep were boiled down; 108,343 cattle and 102,007 sheep killed for freezing; and 16,409 cattle and 13,309 sheep killed for preserving; the total output being 66,483,364 lbs. frozen beef, 4,906,991 lbs. frozen mutton, 9,773,112 lbs. preserved beef, and 498,416 lbs. preserved mutton. In Victoria there were 14 freezing, etc., establishments, the united output in 1903 including 204,906 frozen sheep, 7,237 cwt. frozen mutton, 1,424 frozen cattle, and 7,237 cwt. preserved mutton.

The meats are exported in four different forms—fresh, frozen, chilled, and smoked. The trade in fresh meat is almost wholly inter-State. Respecting the relative merits of chilled and frozen meats, there exists considerable difference of opinion, but, as a matter of fact, frozen meat constitutes the bulk of the over-sea exports, chiefly to Europe and South Africa, being greatly appreciated in the latter country, where it commands a ready sale in preference to that from elsewhere. The exports of Australian preserved meats in 1903 totalled 11,009,277 lbs., value £198,802. Considerable quantities of salted meats are also exported, chiefly to South Africa and the Philippines.

There is likewise a large and increasing trade in rabbits, hares, etc., the quantities exported in 1903 being—New South Wales, 787,574 pairs; South Australia, 119,362 pairs; Victoria, 3,501,511 pairs. In 1904, the Victorian exports were about the same as in 1903. It is officially stated that the rabbits are steadily increasing in numbers in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and in the two former States they constitute a prolific source of difficulty to pastoralists. Their fecundity is truly remarkable. A single pair of rabbits, if left undisturbed, will, all things being favorable, have augmented their numbers to one and a half millions in four years.



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ROBERTS DEFENDS GARFIELD

A sensationally-inclined monthly magazine has lately been publishing a series of attacks on the beef industry. These articles are written by a reporter on one of the Hearst newspapers, who has the faculty common to his kind of piecing together any sort of material to suit his purpose. The articles make spicy reading for the uninformed public, and so prove profitable to both author and publishers—which perhaps achieves the purpose in view.

George E. Roberts, director of the United States Mint at Washington, who is also a newspaper man and a resident of Iowa, where the beef question is uppermost, has taken it upon himself to reply to the magazine articles. Upon the first appearance of the Garfield report, Mr. Roberts reviewed it extensively and critically, replying to some of the newspaper attacks made at that time upon the commissioner because the report vindicated the packers to a great extent.

Mr. Roberts, in his analysis of the magazine articles, takes up first the question of dressed beef prices and the margin between live cost and the income on the dressed product. The National Provisioner has already discussed this subject at length, analyzing all the figures and showing the fallacy of such figuring as is done by the magazine writer, Russell, and the "authorities" he quotes. Mr. Roberts says:

Wrong Ideas of Margins.

To the average man the most important feature of all these statements is the showing of prices for dressed beef. His ideas of the packers' profits have been based in the rough on the difference between the prices of live cattle and the retail prices of beef. Between five cents for the former and fifteen to twenty-five cents for the latter looks like a wide margin. It is a surprise to find that the packers, after paying three to five cents per pound for a live animal, including head, feet, tail, entrails, etc., etc., sell the dressed carcass usually at from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

Mr. Russell, in the magazine article, discussing conditions in Nebraska, says: "For five years there has been an almost continuous rise in the prices of dressed beef in Nebraska, while the price for cattle on the hoof has either been lowered, or at least has not remained in just proportion to the price paid to the packers by the consumers. On March 1, 1900, shippers received from \$3.85 to \$5.25 for prime and choice; the packer sold a medium grade to Lincoln consumers at \$5.75. On March 1, 1901, shippers received from \$4 to \$4.75; packers got \$6.25; on March 1, 1902, shippers got from \$3 to \$6.20; packers, \$6.75. On March 1, 1902, shippers got from \$4 to \$5.50; packers, \$5.85. March 1, 1904, shippers got from \$3.25 to \$5; packers, \$6.20. March 1, 1905, shippers got from \$3.15 to \$4.35; packers, \$5.45."

If we take the mean of the two cattle quotations for each day and subtract it from the beef quotations, the margin between live cattle and dressed beef is as follows: 1900, \$1.20; 1901, \$1.87½; 1902, \$2.15; 1903, \$1.10; 1904, \$2.07½; 1905, \$1.70.

Figures Do Not Prove Claims.

These figures do not prove what Mr. Russell says they do. According to them the biggest margin was in 1902, which was the year cattle were highest, and the smallest margin was in 1903, which was the year Mr. Russell says the packers deliberately broke the cattle market. Apparently he has not digested his own material, to say nothing of Garfield's.

Garfield's report is based on the figures shown by the packers' books, verified by various tests, from the slaughter of over four million cattle in the two years from July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1904, at the principal Western packing points. The main findings of the re-

port as shown for periods of six months were as follows:

	1902. July to Dec.	1903. Jan. to Dec.	1903. July to Dec.	1904. Jan. to June.
Selling price of beef	\$6.58	\$6.37	\$6.06	\$6.43
Live cost of cattle	4.51	4.40	4.02	4.28
Margin	2.07	1.97	2.04	2.15
Dressing percent- age	54.77	56.70	56.19	56.72
Net value of by-products:				
Hides	6.93	6.28	5.79	5.70
Oleo products.....	3.53	4.04	2.24	2.78
Offal	1.56	1.58	1.49	1.50

The "margin" above is not net profit, but the difference between live cattle and dressed beef. The net profit could not exceed this margin unless there was more profit on by-products than on dressed beef. Packers' books show a net profit of 99 cents per head for the year ending June 30, 1904, and Mr. Garfield admits that indirect additions, as from transportation, may bring the total to but not exceeding \$1.50 per head.

It will be seen that Garfield's margin between live cattle and dressed beef is larger than Russell's. The fact is that Russell's figures are market quotations, and give, of course, only an approximate result, while Garfield's are the actual results taken from the books. Russell's figures serve very well as an outside calculation to confirm Garfield's, but do not impeach them.

Dissecting Figures of "Authorities."

Mr. Roberts then takes up the two authorities quoted by Russell, one of whom computes the packers' profit on a 1,000-pound steer, costing $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents a pound live weight and dressing 56 per cent., at \$3.76. The other "expert," who figured the profit at \$7.41, was the Kansas City writer whose method of figuring has been analyzed and its fallacies exposed by The National Provisioner. Mr. Roberts compares the figures of these calculators with the Garfield estimates, to the advantage of Mr. Garfield, and continues:

The same general comment fits their estimates upon the cost of cattle and selling price of beef. Mr. Poole has supposed a steer weighing 1,000 pounds, which cost $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. But steers that weigh 1,000 pounds do not always sell for just $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound. Mr. Garfield's statement is that the average cost of two million steers actually killed was 4.45 cents per pound in one year, and 4.15 cents per pound in the other year. If Mr. Poole's steer is figured at 4.45 cents per pound instead of 4.25, there will be \$2 to come out of his profit. Again, he estimates that such a steer will dress 56 per cent. of its live weight, while Mr. Powell estimates the 1,200-pound steer will dress 58 per cent. The dressing percentage varies with the weight, breeding and age of the animal. Mr. Garfield shows that for the six months from July to December, 1902, the animals bought at Kansas City averaged 963 pounds, and the dressing percentage was 52.91, while for the same period the animals bought in Chicago averaged 1,117 pounds, and the dressing percentage was 56.04. If Mr. Poole's steer dressed 1 per cent., or ten pounds, less than he figures, his profits would be reduced by 65 cents.

Mr. Poole estimates the selling value of his dressed meat at 6.50 cents per pound, and Mr. Powell estimates his at 7.50 cents. Mr. Russell's quotations for Lincoln, taken in the spring of each year, when meat is highest, show only one quotation above 6.25, and for three of the six years his quotations are under 6 cents per pound. The highest price Russell quotes is \$6.75; if Powell's price on meat was reduced to Russell's highest figures, the reduction in the profits on his animal would be \$4.72.

It should be remembered that Garfield verified the cost of cattle on the packers' books

by the books of the commission firms which sold them, and the selling prices of beef by the books of retailers who were purchasers.

It will have weight with business men that the results of the Garfield investigation closely agree with the annual reports of the president of the Swift concern to its stockholders. This company's stock is listed and owned by six thousand persons, every one of whom has a legal right to his share of the earnings and to truthful statements concerning them.

Explaining Garfield's Methods.

In defending Commissioner Garfield's methods in making his investigation, Mr. Roberts says:

Mr. Russell is exceedingly unfair in his assertion that Mr. Garfield took the original figures at which products were charged out to branch departments and houses for the actual value of the products. It is inexcusable, because he himself quotes Garfield as saying that these were only preliminary estimates (a guide to selling prices), showing that he knew Garfield was not deceived. The latter shows clearly that the books of the branches were examined and all their profits checked back to the parent plant, and fully taken into account.

The only branch house profits which Mr. Garfield did not take into account were those on the manufacture of highly developed products, such as buttons, knife handles, isinglass, gelatine, and sandpaper. Some of the packers carry their by-products to this stage of development, while others sell them to independent manufacturers who so utilize them. Mr. Garfield rightly considered that when the by-products were sufficiently developed to become common commercial products, with ascertainable market values, it was time to credit their value to the beef industry, and close the account. Their perfection beyond that stage is another industry.

Mr. Russell carries his contention to the absurd length of arguing that the icing charges of fruit carried in the Armour refrigerating cars should be included in the profits of the beef industry. Mr. Garfield set out to investigate the dressed beef industry, and confined himself to that business. The charges for icing fruit in transit, the charges for yardage by stockyards' companies, and the other sources from which the Swifts and Armours, as stockholders in various enterprises derive incomes, are outside the business of killing cattle and dressed beef. Nothing is gained by confusing the incomes of individuals with the profits of an industry, which for the moment is the specific subject of inquiry.

That the big packers have had advantages over small competitors through their private cars and their enormous tonnage is undoubtedly true, although those advantages have probably been less during the last two years than previously. Any contribution that Mr. Russell makes to the cause of equal rights for all at the hands of common carriers is a public service. There is no room for conflicting opinions about railway favoritism. It must stop. The private car is a comparatively new thing, a development outside the law, and as an important factor in transportation, it should be subject to regulations which will assure equal treatment to all. But the subject of private cars and of transportation charges generally is within the immediate province of another branch of the Government, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that body has been dealing with it. Mr. Garfield went into the matter of transportation enough to make an approximate estimate of the profits which accrued to the packers from the carriage of beef, but he did not treat it as fully as he did those phases of the business which were wholly within his own field. Congress has an abundance of material before it upon the subject of private cars, and other forms of railway discrimination, and it is not to be doubted that legislation will result.

The conditions that surround the cattle and meat industry, the relations existing between
(Concluded on page 18.)

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

The stocks of provisions on hand at the various centers at the close of business May 31, 1905, as compared with stocks a year ago, are reported officially as follows:

CHICAGO.		
	May 31, 1905.	May 31, 1904.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1904, bbls.	38,981	52,752
Mess pork made Oct. 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904.	7,889	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	33,548	25,168
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1904, tes.	140,105	96,290
P. S. lard made Oct. 1, 1903, to Oct. 1, 1904, tes.	787	.....
Other kinds of lard.	21,210	18,472
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	18,331,198	17,969,338
Short rib middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	50,000	996,000
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,141,902	473,323
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	6,650,896	7,436,256
Extra short clear middles made previous to Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	.....	51,020
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	11,811,591	12,407,545
Long clear middles, lbs.	110,090	98,292
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	660,116	458,791
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	677,967	1,335,706
S. P. hams, lbs.	37,962,480	41,607,830
D. S. bellies, lbs.	18,019,013	15,019,178
S. P. bellies, lbs.	10,636,779	11,387,867
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	11,175,488	6,535,519
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	.....	2,077,131
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	18,617,221	14,145,676
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	11,466,271	9,091,242

Total cut meats, lbs. 147,311,021 141,090,714
 *An error was made in last month's report by a warehouseman reporting 2,966 bbls. that he had stored in another warehouse—both houses reporting.

Movement of Product.

Received.		
	May, 1905.	May, 1904.
Pork, bbls.	441	210
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	10,098,874	3,779,864
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	27,304,766	14,319,636
Live hogs, No.	697,011	618,939
Dressed hogs, No.	801	1,053

Shipped.

	May, 1905.	May, 1904.
Pork, bbls.	10,926	7,167
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	24,689,009	24,595,149
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	58,224,729	57,486,879
Live hogs No.	189,900	143,597
Dressed hogs, No.	16,377	13,117
Average weight of hogs received May, 219 lbs.; May, 1904, 214 lbs.; May, 1903, 227 lbs.		

MILWAUKEE.

	May 31, 1905.	May 31, 1904.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls.	5,902	4,622
Mess pork, winter packed, old, lbs.	.....	4
Mess pork, winter packed, lbs.	28	.....
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	6,350	3,952
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	4,817	2,672
Other kinds of lard, tes.	3,219	2,201
Short rib middles, lbs.	2,913,315	2,891,080
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	461,970	336,752
Short clear middles, lbs.	46,677	31,774
Extra short clear middles, lbs.	553,302	141,933

Long clear middles, lbs.	120,664	107,692
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	343,906	142,964
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	334,500	183,300
S. P. hams, lbs.	4,973,184	5,585,443
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,913,614	1,601,645
S. P. bellies, lbs.	835,810	1,016,670
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,245,417	662,600
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	974,100	636,000
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	3,321,531	2,792,539

KANSAS CITY.

	May 31, 1905.	May 31, 1904.
Mess pork, bbls.	384	1,008
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,258	2,925
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	1,778	8,790
Other kinds lard, tes.	3,469	5,112
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,011,100	7,113,100
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,184,300	670,000
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	11,744,600	5,264,900
Long clear middles, lbs.	254,300	5,400
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	2,271,800	492,200
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,109,800	3,836,800
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	849,200	429,800
S. P. hams, lbs.	14,956,000	13,080,200
S. P. bellies, lbs.	4,321,100	4,452,200
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	4,730,400	3,458,100
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,454,700	4,253,700
Other cut meat, lbs.	9,215,100	7,619,500

Total cut meats, lbs. 62,102,400 50,673,900

Live Hogs.

	May 31, 1905.	May 31, 1904.
Received	248,473	218,192
Shipped	5,087	12,433
Driven out	240,742	204,110
Average weight.	212	211

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH.

	May 31, 1905.	May 31, 1904.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1904, bbls.	13	1,021
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	450	854
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1, 1904, tes.	7,510	2,378
Other kinds of lard, tes.	1,788	668
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—		

short rib middles made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	4,505,982	3,064,025
Short clear middles, lbs.	958,311	1,100,143
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, 1904, lbs.	5,449,122	4,890,260
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	2,598,613	2,518,183
Long clear middles, lbs.	171,852	147,408
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	344,314	238,469
S. P. hams, lbs.	7,839,920	6,686,863
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	159,350	241,270
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,265,941	3,298,787
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,238,430	4,021,269
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,789,900	751,526
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	.....	238,800
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,515,217	3,378,398
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	6,024,619	3,590,379
Total cut meats, lbs.	41,861,571	33,165,720

Live Hogs.

	May 31, 1905.	May 31, 1904.
Received	166,298	141,778
Driven out	162,427	139,411
Shipped	4,435	2,331
Average weight.	229	228

SOUTH OMAHA.

	May 31, 1905.	May 31, 1904.
Mess pork, bbls.	32	123
Other kinds bbls. pork.	625	1,216
P. S. lard, "contract," tes.	660	3,081
Other kinds lard, tes.	1,564	2,550
Short rib middles, lbs.	827,846	2,564,497
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,173,690	899,500
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	13,152,906	12,388,151
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	5,939,228	4,598,717
Long clear middles, lbs.	111,939	1,434
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	782,700	853,745
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	956,600	905,380
S. P. hams, lbs.	10,590,550	13,895,500
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,253,758	2,604,664
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,355,224	4,856,706
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	3,422,542	2,724,040
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	5,015,426	5,527,572
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,341,428	3,759,476
Total cut meats, lbs.	53,923,837	55,569,382

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on June 1, to which are added estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1905. June 1.	1905. May 1.	1904. June 1.	1903. June 1.	1902. June 1.	1901. June 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	25,000	26,000	25,500	13,000	11,500	15,000
Other British ports	11,000	16,000	13,000	4,500	2,000	5,000
Hamburg	24,000	19,000	16,000	15,000	11,000	3,500
Bremen	1,500	1,500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Berlin	4,000	1,000	3,000	12,000	9,500	7,500
Baltic ports	18,500	16,000	13,000	1,500	2,000	1,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim	2,000	1,500	4,000	500	3,500	1,000
Antwerp	6,000	6,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	3,000
French ports	1,400	1,100	2,500	900	2,100	2,500
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	750	500	500	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	94,400	88,850	82,500	52,900	44,600	41,000
Afloat for Europe	55,000	70,000	40,000	45,000	43,000	66,000
Total in Europe and afloat	149,400	158,850	122,500	97,900	87,600	107,000
Chicago prime steam	140,892	118,234	96,290	23,949	45,331	25,383
Chicago other kinds	21,210	19,566	18,472	10,611	9,446	7,339
East St. Louis	7,400	7,254	3,600	132	115	2,284
Kansas City	5,247	5,693	13,902	*	4,355	11,262
Omaha	2,225	2,269	5,631	6,274	2,993	5,349
New York	10,497	5,407	7,711	7,742	8,050	8,205
Milwaukee	8,036	8,473	4,873	1,997	790	1,947
Cedar Rapids	*	*	*	*	1,959	2,517
South St. Joseph	9,298	6,458	3,046	1,683	2,995	2,096
Total tierces	384,206	332,204	276,025	150,288	163,634	173,387

*Not available.

MAY LIVESTOCK REPORTS.

Following are the official reports of receipts, shipments and slaughter of livestock at various centers for the month ending May 31, 1905, and for the five months of the year to that date, as compared with similar periods a year ago:

Chicago.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	233,086	62,742	653,293	361,190
May, 1904.....	236,647	39,515	580,014	288,571
Jan.-May, 1905.....	1,354,148	182,055	3,546,993	1,696,849
Jan.-May, 1904.....	1,303,026	125,048	3,465,985	1,752,090

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	103,594	1,343	189,900	95,002
May, 1904.....	96,483	855	143,597	45,436
Jan.-May, 1905.....	591,471	8,043	1,025,809	392,705
Jan.-May, 1904.....	540,793	4,504	908,045	357,546

Consumed at Chicago.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	150,062	61,399	463,393	295,197
May, 1904.....	140,164	38,680	436,417	243,135
Jan.-May, 1905.....	742,677	174,012	2,521,184	1,304,084
Jan.-May, 1904.....	702,233	120,484	2,557,040	1,394,544

Average weight of hogs: May, 1905, 219 lbs.; May, 1904, 214 lbs. Five months, 1905, 213 lbs.; same period, 1904, 208 lbs.

Kansas City.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	137,235	5,065	248,473	121,414
May, 1904.....	110,946	4,037	218,192	79,051
Jan.-May, 1905.....	621,773	25,175	1,078,090	548,731
Jan.-May, 1904.....	609,852	23,553	952,291	417,533

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	47,271	1,871	5,067	16,907
May, 1904.....	44,171	2,235	12,433	14,583
*Jan.-May, 1905.....	188,873	6,252	—	32,270
*Jan.-May, 1904.....	190,809	9,167	—	14,622

Consumed at Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	83,744	3,983	240,742	103,552
May, 1904.....	64,842	1,876	204,110	62,504
Jan.-May, 1905.....	367,794	18,336	1,049,257	438,782
Jan.-May, 1904.....	375,390	16,806	916,723	360,480

Average weight of hogs: May, 1905, 212 lbs.; May, 1904, 211 lbs.

*Feeders.

Omaha.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	76,466	226,137	106,800	—
May, 1904.....	68,433	232,783	62,474	—
January-May, 1905.....	350,035	908,416	676,551	—
January-May, 1904.....	396,111	1,091,841	630,530	—

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	16,592	14,391	27,094	—
May, 1904.....	13,641	5,420	11,579	—
January-May, 1905.....	97,820	55,244	254,178	—
January-May, 1904.....	90,072	31,543	172,148	—

Consumed at Omaha.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	57,118	210,973	76,364	—
May, 1904.....	53,100	247,445	47,873	—
January-May, 1905.....	252,415	943,172	422,373	—
January-May, 1904.....	297,039	1,060,298	478,382	—

Average weight of hogs: May, 1905, 237 lbs.; May, 1904, 232 lbs.

St. Joseph.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	33,028	1,573	166,298	119,645
May, 1904.....	32,277	1,439	141,778	68,091
Jan.-May, '05.....	167,890	9,263	794,740	530,201
Jan.-May, '04.....	195,081	9,205	719,214	308,084

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	6,144	253	4,435	26,239
May, 1904.....	8,974	944	2,331	20,436
*Jan.-May, '05.....	41,364	2,207	2,240	7,421
*Jan.-May, '04.....	50,640	3,948	461	2,626

Consumed at St. Joseph.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	26,646	1,323	162,141	93,232
May, 1904.....	23,752	595	139,394	45,204
Jan.-May, '05.....	116,067	6,300	783,298	394,183
Jan.-May, '04.....	126,467	5,024	710,692	251,432

Average weight of hogs: May, 1905, 229 lbs.; May, 1904, 228 lbs.

*Feeders.

Sioux City.

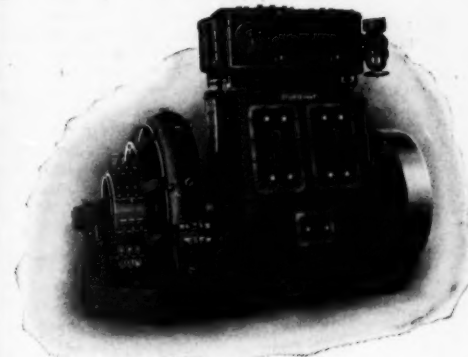
Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	50,922	461	124,374	2,239
May, 1904.....	27,555	353	117,729	950
Jan.-May, 1905.....	180,055	1,658	539,160	8,695
Jan.-May, 1904.....	117,068	1,115	486,782	6,428

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	42,256	37	29,368	667
May, 1904.....	21,595	32	68,676	845
*Jan.-May, 1905.....	109,512	319	260	1,118
*Jan.-May, 1904.....	71,823	142	106	388

FOR ISOLATED LIGHTING PLANTS



the Sturtevant Generating Sets are especially adapted because of their high efficiency and compact construction. These distinctive features of the type here shown were developed under the rigid specifications of the U. S. Navy Department. The sets are built in a line of five sizes ranging from 17½ to 100 K. W., good for 320 to 1,820 sixteen candle power lamps respectively at normal load.

At 100 K. W. generating set can be located in a space measuring less than 6 feet wide, 9½ feet long and 8 feet high, will operate at a combined efficiency of over 96 per cent, and will consume not exceeding 31 pounds of water per K. W. hour.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Boston, Mass.

General Office and Works, Hyde Park, Mass.
New York Philadelphia Chicago London

Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc. 450

Consumed at Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	8,051	297	94,978	1,216
May, 1904.....	4,487	307	48,884	546
Jan.-May, 1905.....	62,007	1,224	441,720	5,275
Jan.-May, 1904.....	15,273	24,635	219,825	2,086

Average weight of hogs: May, 1905, 237 lbs.; May, 1904, 234 lbs.

*Feeders.

St. Paul.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	18,020	6,819	84,142	4,762
May, 1904.....	15,273	6,377	90,085	6,194
Jan.-May, 1905.....	125,838	—	423,180	193,047
Jan.-May, 1904.....	78,561	—	443,224	244,861

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	13,978	4,507	3,633	15,792
May, 1904.....	10,922	4,756	8,951	3,375
Jan.-May, 1905.....	78,334	—	17,400	165,455
Jan.-May, 1904.....	47,503	—	36,335	225,218

Consumed at St. Paul.*

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	4,171	2,973	81,410	11,129
Jan.-May, 1905.....	39,673	9,974	405,454	76,554

Average weight of hogs: May, 1905, 207 lbs.

*Includes St. Paul and Duluth butchers.

Denver.

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	35,846	19,044	8,552	—
May, 1904.....	28,469	11,896	3,175	—
January-May, 1905.....	99,191	95,071	107,573	—
January-May, 1904.....	67,487	80,054	43,284	—

Shipments.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	31,914	335	1,190	—
May, 1904.....	21,265	54	100	—
January-May, 1905.....	78,447	2,077	74,497	—
January-May, 1904.....	47,372	1,136	16,869	—

Consumed at Denver.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
May, 1905.....	3,226	18,709	7,362	—
May, 1904.....	2,951	11,812	3,075	—
January-May, 1905.....	17,407	92,904	33,078	—
January-May, 1904.....	15,405	78,918	26,415	—

HAVING FUN WITH WILEY.

Chief Wiley of the government's bureau of chemistry, who is rapidly acquiring fame as a "pure food" crusader, is the favorite target of the food people these days. The doctor is fat and good-natured and declines to

PROPOSAL.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., June 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 20, 1905," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A. June 10 and 17.

let sarcasm or ridicule ruffle his feelings, no matter how near they may come to the mark. He will probably greet the following from the Philadelphia Grocery World with a smile and a chuckle. The World says: "The attention of Dr. H. W. Wiley, of Washington, D. C., that brilliant discoverer of such modern food adulterations as sand in sugar, is respectfully called to the fact that in the chorus at the Casino, this city, on last Friday evening, were seen a number of 'peaches' who were unmistakably 'colored' * * * or powdered, whereby damage or inferiority was concealed, or they were made to appear better or of greater value than they really are." The Grocery World has as yet made no complaint to the State authorities regarding this most flagrant violation of the food acts, believing that the matter will more directly appeal to Dr. Wiley. It is hoped that the case will be taken up with the doctor's customary promptness."

Business chances always open. See page 48.

THE STILLWELL-PROVISIONER OFFICIAL CHEMISTS of the
LABORATORY, 36 Gold Street Branch: Floor A. Produce Exchange NEW YORK

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Gin & Mill Company, of Esto, Fla., has been chartered with \$10,000 capital by G. D. Griffith, J. W. Clarke, A. J. Dixon, J. W. Griffith and others, to operate cotton oil mills and gins.

Central Oil & Fertilizer Company, of Cordele, Ga., has been incorporated with \$60,000 capital by R. L. Wilson, of Cordele, and J. H. Taylor of Hawkinsville. The incorporators have bought the Abbeville Cotton Oil Company, of Abbeville, Ga., and will move it to Cordele and enlarge it.

Independent Cotton Oil Company, of Columbus, Miss., with \$100,000 capital, has been incorporated. The officers are Samuel Keye, president; J. T. Armstrong vice-president; A. A. Brest, secretary and treasurer.

Murmann-Lanitz Packing Company, of St. Louis, Mo., has been chartered by Henry L. Murmann, Elizabeth Lanitz and others. The capital is \$7,000.

Pere Marquette Live Stock Company, of Hart, Mich., has been chartered by L. A. Tice, Burj Wickham and J. N. Cotton. The capital is \$10,000.

Womack & Sturgis Company, of Taylor, Tex., has been chartered with \$75,000 capital, to raise and deal in cattle. The incorporators are J. W. Womack, J. S. Womack and J. P. Sturgis.

The E. H. Stanton Company is building a \$20,000 cold storage and slaughter house, with capacity of 100 cattle, 300 sheep and 1,000 hogs, at Spokane, Wash.

The West Albany N. Y., cattle yards of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad are being enlarged. A number of new buildings are being put up and other improvements made.

The Carrollton, Miss., Cotton Oil Company has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital stock by W. S. Gordon and others.

A cotton oil company has been organized at Moultrie, Ga., to erect a modern cotton oil mill at a cost of about \$25,000. Several local capitalists are interested, and are arranging details for establishing the plant.

LIVESTOCK IN GERMANY.

Census statistics of the livestock in Prussia, the greatest of the German States, show a gradual increase in the number of head of cattle and hogs in the country, but a marked falling off in the number of sheep. The first livestock census was taken in Prussia in 1873 and the last in 1904. The figures showing the changes in the past 31 years are as follows:

	1873.	1904.
Horses	2,282,435	2,963,155
Cattle	8,639,514	11,143,753
Sheep	19,666,794	5,654,273
Hogs	4,294,926	12,540,498
Goats	1,481,461	2,110,612

In the first four years of the twentieth century the number of horses increased only one seventy-fifth, the cattle one forty-first, the hogs one-seventh, and the goats one thirty-fifth. The decrease in sheep was one-fifth. From January 10, 1873, to December 1, 1904, however, the horses and cattle increased more than one-fourth and of goats more than two-fifths, and the number of hogs almost doubled, while the sheep decreased over two-thirds.

ROBERTS DEFENDS GARFIELD.

(Continued from page 15.)

the packers, the public interests therein, and how they will be best subserved, are proper and important subjects of inquiry. The Bureau of Labor has made certain inquiries, the Bureau of Corporations has conducted an investigation, and the Department of Justice is conducting another. The work of each is faithfully done, and entitled to the most careful and respectful consideration. So far as known, their findings do not conflict. Furthermore, the fields upon which the Government has entered includes much more than the beef industry. The supervision and control

of great corporate enterprises is a large problem. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that, as our civilization becomes more and more complex, the Government must enlarge its functions and authority.

But the Government must do its work with great care, in a spirit of judicial fairness. The American people cannot afford, in dealing with subjects of such importance, to fool themselves. The final attitude upon such a report as Mr. Garfield's which runs counter to preconceived opinions, will determine whether it is practicable for our Government to deal with such questions, and for that reason all who feel that it should and must, have a vital interest in the outcome.

HEAVY FEEDING TO MAKE TOP PRICE BEEF

That heavy feeding is the most effective and profitable method of making beef cattle has been demonstrated by an experiment recently concluded at the Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station at Ames, Ia. A bunch of 150 steers were fed for 223 days and the results closely observed. It was found that gains on fattening cattle can be made at a smaller cost with light or medium grain rations than with heavy grain rations. In the number of days given it seems to be impossible to finish cattle on light or medium grain rations so as to sell at as high a price as similar cattle fed heavy grain rations.

The difference in the selling price will more than offset the cheaper gains made by steers on light and medium rations, thus in the end making the heavy feeding the most profitable.

Cattle fed light grain rations consume more roughage than those fed medium or heavy. From the gains made by the hogs following the cattle it would appear that the cattle fed on light and medium grain rations made better use of their feed than did those on heavy grain rations. Now while the heavy fed cattle made the greatest gains, the medium fed cattle the next and the light fed cattle the least, the last showed the greater economy of gain, the medium fed next and the heavy fed the least.

Though the light fed steers made the most economical gains they sold for 10 cents less per cwt. than the medium fed, and 30 cents less than the heavy fed. The difference in selling price placed those fed on a heavy grain ration first, those fed on a medium grain ration second, and those fed on a light grain ration third.

There has been some question as to whether cattle brought directly from the southern rangers by feeders make as satisfactory gains in feeding as those from the western and northern states. After a long series of experiments the experiment station at Ames has decided that cattle may be taken direct from the southern ranges to Iowa feed lots and there successfully fed, and that such southern cattle will make gains in point of economy equal to or greater than western cattle under Iowa conditions. It appears, also, that the southern range cattle incline to make flesh rapidly and mature early, thus proving them desirable animals to feed whenever light, handy-weight finished cattle are in demand.

The cattle on which these experiments were tried were fifty head of Herefords from Oklahoma and Indian Territory and fifty Shorthorn and Hereford cattle from Colorado.

It was expected that the southern bunch, on account of their age and size at the beginning of the test, would have had more tendency to grow than to fatten. This was not so. They made good growth, but they also took on flesh as fast as did the larger steers from the West.

The following conclusions have been drawn by the experiment station as to the value of supplemental feeds:

The use of supplemental feedstuffs in fattening cattle results in increased gain and higher bloom, and in some cases in lower cost per pound of gain and higher prices for the finished cattle.

Gluten feed, oil meal and cottonseed meal are proved to be satisfactory feedstuffs. They are of special value in balancing the ration when the roughage used is rather inferior, such as straw.

Dried blood as a supplemental feed cannot be considered satisfactory, as the increased gain is so slight as to be wholly disproportionate to the cost.

The profit in the use of these supplemental feeds depends on the price of corn, the price of such feeds and the kind of roughage used.

The higher the prices of cattle the more profitable will these supplemental feeds be, for they permit the feeder to secure maximum finish in shortest possible time, and so to "turn his money" faster.

Finally the feeder must himself determine whether to use such feeds. He must take into account the price of corn, the price of cattle, and what is important, the difference in price of the most highly finished cattle over those of good finish.

THERE IS MONEY

in Packing House Products
if you know what you have
to work with and how to
work it. You can find this
out by consulting the

STILLWELL-PROVISIONER LABORATORY

Official Chemists to the New York
Produce Exchange

36 Gold St.
New York

Branch: Floor A, Produce Exchange

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

CHAPTER II.—ORGANIZATION AND CAPITALIZATION OF THE LARGE PACKING COMPANIES.

(Continued from last week.)

Armour & Company.

Organization.—Until 1900 the operations of the Armour interests were directed by a partnership of which Mr. P. D. Armour was the active head. The change of corporate form was presumably suggested by a desire to insure the greater permanence which that method of organization affords. Its adoption may have been hastened by the death of Mr. P. D. Armour, Jr., and by the illness, at that time, of his father. The packinghouse interests of the former partnership were turned over to Armour & Company, an Illinois corporation with \$20,000,000 capital stock, and to several subsidiary corporations organized for purposes of convenience. About the same time the Armour Grain Company, with \$1,000,000 capital stock, was organized under New Jersey laws. The Armour Elevator Company, an Illinois corporation, was organized in 1888. Neither of these companies has any direct connection with the packinghouse business.

Since, under the laws of Illinois, a corporation organized in that State can not hold stock in another company, the various concerns directly affiliated with Armour & Company, of Illinois, are controlled through ownership of their shares by Armour interests as individuals. Neither Armour & Co., of Illinois, nor any of the affiliated companies has any bonded indebtedness.

Properties.—Armour & Company, of Illinois, owns packinghouses at Chicago, Omaha and East St. Louis, and the Illinois corporation directly conducts the various establishments at these points for the manufacture of by-products. The Illinois company, it is officially stated, transacts business only in the States of Illinois and Nebraska. As shown in the appendix, however, the accounts of some of the subsidiary corporations are carried on the books of the Illinois corporation, and it is authoritatively stated that the profits of the companies mentioned in the table above given as directly controlled by Armour & Company, of Illinois, are included in those of that corporation.

Affiliated Companies.

Of the affiliated companies of Armour & Company, of Illinois, directly controlled, the Armour Packing Company, of New Jersey, is the largest in respect to capitalization, it having a stock issue of \$7,500,000. This company was incorporated in 1893 by brothers of Mr. P. D. Armour, with others, and for some years was operated separately from the business of Mr. P. D. Armour and his branch of the family. Prior to the death of Mr. P. D. Armour a complete community of interest was established between the two companies, and the New Jersey organization, though retaining its corporate identity, is now virtually a branch of the Illinois company. The Armour Packing Company operates the Armour plant at Kansas City. The New Jersey corporation of Armour & Company was

organized largely for reasons of legal convenience. It operates nearly all the distributing agencies of the Armour interests, and it also owns the Armour packinghouses at Sioux City, Iowa, and Fort Worth, Tex.

The Armour Car Lines, also a New Jersey corporation, operates the private car services of the Armour interests, with the exception of a line of fruit cars operated by the Continental Fruit Express. That company, organized under the laws of Illinois, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, was originally controlled by the Earl Fruit Company. The properties of that concern, according to testimony of President George B. Robbins, of the Armour Car Lines, before a sub-committee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, in February, 1905, was in 1900 or 1901 purchased by the Armour interests. The fruit business of the Earl concern was at once disposed of, but the private-car line was retained by the Armours. The stock of the Continental Fruit Express is held by the Armour Car Lines. The Armour Packing Company (Limited) is used as the selling agency of Armour & Company and the Armour Packing Company in their Louisiana business.

Interest in Stock Yards Companies.

The Armour interests have a substantial, though a minority, voice in the Union Stock Yards Company of Omaha, and they are represented on the directorate by Mr. P. A. Valentine and Mr. Samuel McRoberts. The Armour interest in the Sioux City Stock Yards Company constitutes only a modest minority of the total capital stock, and the same is true of their holdings in the St. Louis National Stock Yards. They have a relatively larger interest in the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company, and their holdings with those of Swift & Company, as already stated, are apparently large enough to control that corporation. Mr. J. O. Armour is president of the Fort Worth Stock Yards Company. The various Armour holdings in the stock of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company are not sufficient to give them control their total interest aggregating less than 10 per cent. of the entire amount of issued stock. A list of stockholders of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company filed in Kansas in 1902 credited the Armour Packing Company with the ownership of 4,437 shares of stock, Margaret E. Armour with 1,559 shares, and the estate of Mr. H. O. Armour 820 shares; Mr. J. O. Armour (as trustee with others), 813 shares. Other members of the Armour family held more or less stock. Another list, prepared in January, 1904, credited the Armour Packing Company with 4,212 shares, and Margaret E. Armour with 1,719 shares. The other Armour holdings were in some instances smaller than those reported in 1902.

The Armour interests were represented in the directory of the Chicago Junction

LOCKERS



EXPANDED METAL OR SHEET STEEL
Write for Catalogue

MERRITT & CO.
1009 Ridge Ave., PHILA.

Railway and Union Stock Yards Company by Mr. P. A. Valentine, but in February, 1905, he resigned from the board. This company owns practically all the stock of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company. In 1891 a contract was entered into between Armour & Company (then a partnership), Swift & Company, and Nelson Morris & Company and the Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company, by which the three packing concerns agreed to maintain their packing houses at the present stock yards for fifteen years from that date and not to establish other yards or plants within 200 miles of Chicago. In consideration of this agreement these packers received a block of bonds of the stock yards company. An officer of Armour & Company states that Armour interests "hold no stock and are not otherwise interested in the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company or the St. Paul Union Stock Yards Company."

Volume of Business.

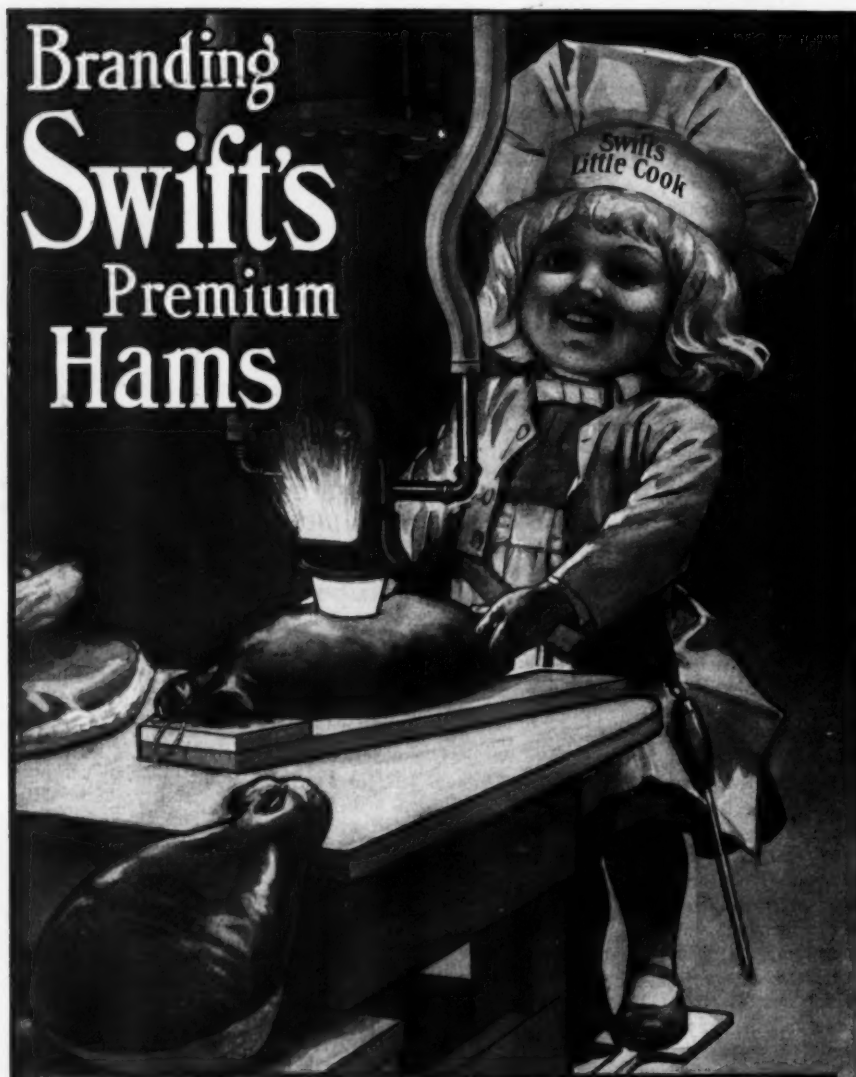
Armour & Company, of Illinois, publish no reports whatever. The resources of some of the affiliated corporations have been reported to various State authorities for the purpose of taxation, but the figures are so meager and discrepancies are so frequent as to render them worthless as an indication of the total business of the group. The company's packing houses are among the largest in the country, and it has a very large number of wholesale distributing agencies. Its investment in private cars is more expensive than that of any other packing house. The Armour interests own nearly 14,000 cars. Of these 12,029 are operated by the Armour Car Lines and 1,645 by the Continental Fruit Express.

National Packing Company Group.

Organization.—The National Packing Company, as already shown, is distinguished from the other large packing concerns in that it is a merger of several independent companies, rather than a gradual development of a single organization. The com-

(Continued on page 26.)

Branding Swift's Premium Hams



Swift's Premium Hams and Bacon
each have the same well known brand, "Swift's Premium U. S. Insp'd," burned into the rind. Whenever you see this it is a sure guarantee of quality—flavor—value. Always ask for "Swift's Premium" brand, and insist on getting it.

SWIFT & COMPANY, U. S. A.

Fac-simile of advertisement appearing in June magazines.

THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO

Published by
THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER... *President and Editor*

GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.
Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."
Telephone, No. 5200 Broad.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager

WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.
Telephone: Yards, 972.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as all subscriptions are entered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID:

United States and Canada, excepting New	
Foundland	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,	
per year (a1s.) (a1m.) (a6fr.).....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each.....	.10

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

The action of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association at its recent convention at New Orleans in deciding to establish a bureau of publicity to advertise the products of the cotton seed was a step forward. This association has done much to advance the interests of that section of the country in which the majority of its members are located. It has never done anything, and it is safe to say it will never do anything, which will result in greater benefit to the interests it represents, and to the whole South, than will this publicity plan—that is, of course, provided the plan is carried out as devised. There's many a stumbling block between anticipation and realization; it is to be hoped the association managers will not be satisfied with having launched the enterprise. It cannot float along to success by itself; there must be a united push behind it.

The appointment of the publicity committee which is to have charge of the work for the first year, as announced in the last issue of The National Provisioner, was a move in the right direction. The work of advertising cottonseed products at home—for it is at home, strange to say, that the missionary work is most needed—must be in the hands of men who not only know the products, but

who also know the people. There is a rock wall of prejudices to overcome, particularly with regard to the domestic use of the oil in its various forms. The missionaries must be both shrewd and eloquent; they must know how to put the argument in its most telling form before the home public.

Such men have been named on the committee. They have the natural qualifications for success. Now let the association members back them up and give them encouragement to do the right sort of work for the cause.

MEAT FELT THE BLOW

Beef, lambs and calves have been coming young, light, tender and high. The high market has invited stuff forward. Even the extreme height of the market could have done little else than draw forth the young things, create regrets and demonstrate the lack of an ample supply of stuff in the pens. The natural result of all of this was the high livestock market, the high carcass market and the high retail market. The reflex of that was a curtailment of trade, because nearly 45 per cent. of our income goes for food. If prices are higher and the laborer's wage no higher, the food percentage of the income is exhausted before the normal amount in weight is bought.

Economy must set in somewhere, everywhere. The table takes its share in the cut and, in reducing expenses, keeps down the quantity of meat consumed, though the size of the meat bill is the same in dollars and cents. For instance, lamb has been 12 cents instead of 8 cents per pound wholesale; veal the same, and beef relatively the same, 11¼ cents instead of 7½ cents. The lower figures represent the figures of not many months ago. That means an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in living expenses, from a meat point of view. The increase has been caused by a higher relative advance in the price of livestock. Live lambs went to 9 cents from 6 cents; hogs to 5½ cents from 3¼ cents and calves from 5 cents to almost any old price. The cause of this need not be sought nor discussed. The fact is there. Wages have not increased to meet this, so consumption has fallen off and meat felt the blow.

PETROLEUM FOODS

The danger of the petroleum field is not so much in a question of trusts, high gas or explosive kerosenes, as it is in the sophistication of the by-products of the oil well. Petroleum foods have engaged the attention of a certain school of oil chemists for some years. The fruits of their work are now edging into the edible field in more forms than one. It is a notorious fact that caramels and other kinds of more or less cheap candies are made, partly, of paraffin. They keep and hold up better. This same substance was, at one time,

illegally intruded into oleomargarine by a New York concern and small imitators of this unscrupulous manufacturer.

The lesson was not forgotten. It is more than hinted in the lard and butter trade that paraffin wax is used in both articles by some small Western dealers to stiffen the product. It is claimed by those who should know, and more than probably do, know, that mineral oil is used for giving consistency to cheap canned vegetable products and for baking, even to "faking" the cream of milk. The product is deodorized, and possibly a demineralized oil.

The frauds are subtle and secretly perpetrated. The admixtures with lard and other oils cheapen them and cover up the deception in one act. The soap trade has publicly complained of the mineral fraud in their line. Paraffin melts at 108 degrees F. The stomach has a heat temperature of nearly 100 degrees F. The result is self-evident. The concern which will ruthlessly plunder the public purse by pumping air and water through a gas meter and then charging it up for gas, will not hesitate to pump its oil or force its refined paraffin into the human stomach for food at the higher price for the fraud.

Kerosene lard and butter are not packing-house products; neither are similarly oiled vegetables in cans—and, may be, fish—but they are about to intrude in the edible trade through the skill of the oil chemist and the lack of conscience of the fakir of pure and harmless foods.

THE ANIMAL CENSUS

It is to be hoped that the agitation for an annual or biennial census of live stock in this country will be successful at the next meeting of Congress. This subject has been frequently discussed by live stock and packing-house interests for some years past, but without any very serious action being taken to secure an appropriation for the census.

It is really an important matter and deserving of united and intelligent effort upon the part of the industries most interested. With the rapid fencing of the great western ranges and the consequent changes in feeding and raising conditions, it would be well for us to know at frequent intervals the exact state of our supply of food-producing animals. Corrective measures could then be promptly taken should there be any indication of a serious decrease in our live stock population. It is intimated that the President may refer to this subject in his next message to Congress, and the influence of his support for the census should be encouragement for a strong effort by the live stock and packinghouse industries to secure a regular and official count.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

MANUFACTURE OF FERTILIZER.

Shoddy, hair, hide scrap, or similar offals are saturated in vats with dilute sulphuric acid, and the mixture is removed and subjected to pressure in perforated vessels having movable tops, whereby a portion of the dilute acid is removed, according to English patent No. 6,101. The material is then heated to about 250 deg. F. in a revolving furnace heated externally, and provided with suction means for drawing off the vapor, until it is reduced by the concentrated acid formed, and the mass is finally ground or granulated.

TESTS FOR COTTONSEED OIL.

It has been shown that the coloration given in Halphen's reaction for cottonseed oil is considerably weakened by heating the oil to 200 deg. C., and that the active substance is destroyed at 250 deg. C. though the oil is then so altered as to be unfit for food. No weakening of the reaction is produced by treating the oil with reducing agents, such as zinc and sulphuric acid, but treatment of the oil with chlorine or with sulphurous acid render it completely inactive, though an oil heated with chlorine could not be made fit for food again. The treatment with sulphurous acid followed by thorough washing with alcohol yields inactive products that can not be distinguished from normal cottonseed oil.

The general conclusion is that it is quite possible to treat cottonseed oil so that it gives no reaction in either Halphen's or Becchi's test, and that the phytosterol test is the only reliable means of detecting the addition of small quantities of such oil to lard.

ELASTIC GLUE.

Although elastic glue is less durable than rubber, and will not stand much heat, yet it is cheaper than rubber, and is not like rubber affected by oil colors. Hence it is largely used for printing rollers and stamps. For stamps, good glue is soaked for 24 hours in soft water. The water is poured off, and the swollen glue is melted and mixed with glycerine and a little salicylic acid, and cast into molds. The durability is increased by painting the mass with a solution of tannin, or better, of bichromate of potash. Printing rollers require greater firmness and elasticity. The mass for them once consisted solely of glue and vinegar, and their manufacture was very difficult. The use of glycerine has remedied this, and gives great elasticity without stickiness, and has removed the liability to get moldy.

Swollen glue, which has been superficially dried, is fused with glycerine and cast into oil molds. Similar mixtures are used for casting plaster ornaments, etc., and give very sharp casts. A mass consisting of glue

and glycerine is poured over the model in a box. When the mold is removed, it is painted with plaster outside and with boiled oil inside, and can then be used many times for making reproductions of the model.—*Farben Zeitung.*

FERTILIZING OF COTTON.

The amount of fertilizer which may be judiciously and profitably employed in cotton growing depends upon the character, condition and previous treatment of the soil, and to some extent upon the season. Very few systematic experiments have been made to test this specific question. Experiments made in Alabama on cotton crops indicated that an application of 1,000 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer was not as profitable as one of 500 pounds, although the yield was somewhat increased. In Georgia large doses of fertilizer applied at planting or during the earlier periods of growth resulted in earlier maturity of the crop, without sensible increase in profit.

The results of experiments conducted for several years on series of plats of gravelly gray soil, with yellow subsoil, indicated that while heavy doses of fertilizers do not give a corresponding increase in the yield of cotton, or so large a percentage of profit, yet such heavy applications, within reasonable limits, are judicious, provided the land is in good condition. They further prove that the limit of maximum amount of fertilizers that can be safely and profitably applied to land in good condition varies considerably, say, from 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre, according to seasons, variety of cotton, etc. The maximum amount that was immediately profitable was probably between 500 and 700 pounds per acre.

The conclusion is, in general, that the most effective amount of fertilizer was 652 pounds per acre, compounded as follows: Acid phosphate, 468 pounds; nitrate of soda, 130 pounds; muriate of potash, 54 pounds.

GYPSUM OR LAND PLASTER.

Sulphate of lime in an almost chemically pure form is met with in various parts of the world, extensive deposits being found in Europe, America, Africa and India. It occurs in most geological formations from the oldest Silurian to the newest Tertiary, but is most abundant in the upper division of the triassic strata. While gypsum is a kind of generic form, and the name by which natural hydrated sulphate of lime is best known, strictly speaking it should be applied only to one species of the mineral, which, however, forms by far the greater part of the whole. With the exception of the anhydrite which is anhydrous sulphate of lime, Ca SO_4 , found in large quantities at the salt mines at Bex in Switzerland, in upper Austria and

in Austrian Poland, gypsum usually occurs in the hydrated condition as $\text{Ca SO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, containing, therefore, 21 per cent of water of crystallization.

It is known to mineralogists under a variety of names, such as fibrous gypsum, radiated gypsum, snowy gypsum, and alabaster. Identical in chemical composition, these various forms are only differentiated from each other by peculiarities in color and crystalline structure. In Italy alabaster, and in Austrian Poland the mineral anhydrite are worked for ornamental stone and other decorative purposes.

NEW FUEL FROM PETROLEUM.

In the course of experiments with a view to the manufacture of soap from petroleum, S. Borlin & Co., of Binningen, near Basel, Switzerland, discovered a new combustible which seems to possess quite extraordinary qualities. The substance, composed of four parts of petroleum and one part of a material the nature of which is not disclosed, is formed into briquettes weighing somewhat more than a pound. The ratio of petroleum to the secret material can be made six to one, but in this case there is a diminution of the resistance to pressure which makes it possible to keep the briquettes, as at present manufactured, in heaps at least 50 feet high.

About a pint of petroleum is used in making one of these briquettes. Assuming the price of oil to be 20 centimes a liter (3.86 cents a quart), the price of one of the briquettes described would be about 2 1-3 cents, when prepared by the inventors from material purchased in small quantities for their experiments. If manufactured on a large scale the briquettes would cost considerably less. The following are the results of a series of trials of the new combustible which were witnessed by United States Consul Gifford, of Basel, Switzerland:

Pressure.—A briquette was placed under 220 pounds iron weights. Breaking or crumbling, 06; escape of liquid, 0; explosion or spontaneous combustion, 0.

Friction.—A briquette was reduced in an iron mortar to the consistence of salve. Explosion or combustion, 0; escape of liquid, 0; subsequent combustion on being touched with a match, good.

Water bath.—A fragment weighing 77 grams ($2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces) was kept in a receptacle ten minutes over boiling water. Explosion or combustion, 0; loss of weight, 0; combustion when lighted, good. The briquette burned normally when relighted, after having been extinguished with water.

Fire test.—A fragment slightly larger than that just described was held eight minutes in an iron pan directly over a spirit flame. Explosion or combustion, 0; change of weight, one-eighth loss; combustion on being lighted, good.

Boiler test.—The coal under a boiler with a heating surface of 43 square meters (about 460 square feet), a pressure of 7 atmospheres and two fireboxes was lighted by means of four briquettes, two in each box. The boxes were perfectly clean and empty, and the coal was introduced, in my presence, without admixture of cotton waste, wood or other material, and was ignited solely by contact with the briquettes. The time required to ignite the coal was fifteen minutes. The briquettes themselves burned forty-five minutes.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SAVING BY-PRODUCTS

Swenson's Patent Multiple Effects

Rotary Dryers and Other Special Machinery for Tank Water, Glue, Beef Extract, Brine, Etc.

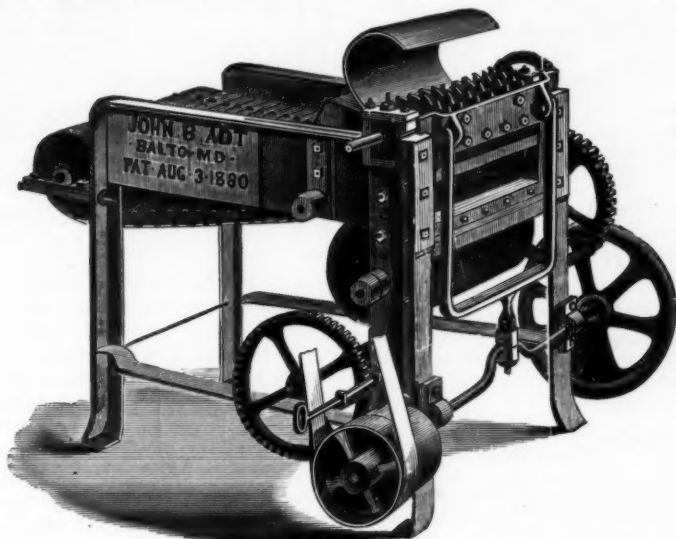
AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

944 MONADNOCK BLOCK, CHICAGO.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

ADT FAT CUTTING MACHINE.

The fat cutting machine herewith illustrated, which is manufactured by John B. Adt, Nos. 332-342 N. Holliday street, Baltimore, Md., will quickly cut up large quantities of fat and refuse fatty matter of slaughter houses and packing houses, cutting this matter into regular pieces ready for the rendering tanks and there to be converted into lard and tallow. This method of cutting up the fat saves time, labor and material, and the uniformity of the cut articles reduces the crackling at least six per cent, compared to the hand method, and this means a corresponding gain of so much more clear fat.



The machine is of a strong iron frame construction, with revolving circular saws to cut the fat longitudinally, and a reciprocating vertical knife to cut such strips transversely, thus reducing the substance to uniform pieces of about one and one-half cubic inches in size. An endless metal feed apron receives and transmits the fat to the cutting arrangement of the machine. These machines are made in two sizes, No. 1 and No. 2, and weigh respectively 1,200 and 850 pounds, and require less than a horse power to operate them. The capacities are 100 and 60 pounds respectively per minute; floor space about 5 ft. by 3 ft. 6 in.

These machines—and over one hundred have been installed—are used extensively and in almost all of the leading establishments of this country and the testimonials of merit regarding them are such as to most highly commend them to all who can possibly use a machine of this description as a money-making investment.

DRYING BY DIRECT HEAT.

A test was made recently to dry sheep manure by a direct heat rotary blast dryer. The material, which was thoroughly decomposed, containing over 50 per cent. moisture, was dried thoroughly, properly and evenly, and without injury in any way. With the material were fine straws, cotton waste, woollen strings, etc., and there was not a sign of the material being scorched or burned in any way. This test was made for a party who had an antiquated type of direct heat dryer installed which was giving unsatisfactory results and required constant repairs at heavy expense.

This dryer is being installed by the largest lacking houses and fertilizer concerns in the country, and is drying all materials from packing houses, including unpressed blood, stick, fish scrap, etc., at a low cost and satisfactorily in every way.

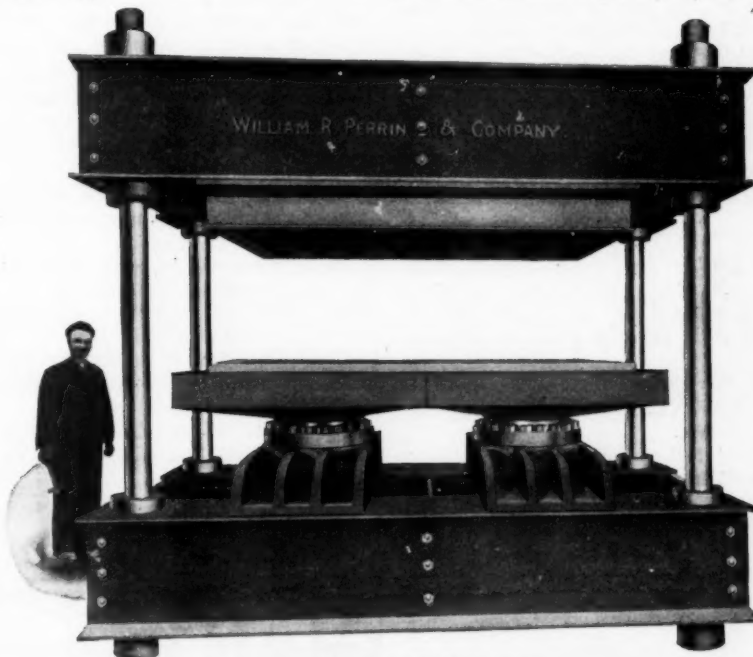
For full particulars apply to the American Process Company, 62 and 64 William street, New York City.

PERRIN'S HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

It is not generally known to the packing trade that Messrs. William R. Perrin & Company are among the largest builders of hydraulic presses in the West. Beginning with the manufacture of hydraulic presses for the pressing of tankage, their press line has grown, and now embraces presses for all uses. The press illustrated in this issue is not one that would be used in the packinghouse, but readers, especially those who are shippers of grain, will be interested in knowing of its uses.

The press is built to produce a grain door for a box car, from paper pulp. On account of the scarcity and high price of lumber, the material used in making grain doors for box cars has become the cheapest grade, which, being full of knots and cracks, causes serious loss by leakage of grain in transportation. It is proposed to make a grain door from paper pulp to be made from old waste newspapers.

This material, after being treated with chemicals, is pumped in the dies of the press and submitted to a pressure of 300 tons. The press illustrated is capable of giving a pressure of 400 tons to each cylinder. After the pressure has been applied to the material, it is taken from the press and dried, the thickness of the door being about $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch when finished. This method of making grain doors is expected to revolutionize the manufacture of this article. There have been manufactured previous to this time similar presses for use in pressing the same material in the manufacture of picture frames, etc.



ONE OF THE PERRIN HYDRAULIC PRESSES.

FOR BETTER LUBRICATION OF
VALVES AND CYLINDERS TRY
DIXON'S FLAKE GRAPHITE.

Instructive Pamphlets and Free Samples on Request.
PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., Jersey City, N. J.



Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms
With **Formaldehyde Solution**
PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Forest Creamery Company, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been chartered with a capital of \$10,000, by Henry Nichter, Timothy J. Golden and others.

Plaquemine Consumer Ice Company, of Plaquemine, La., has been organized with \$25,000 capital by Charles Martin, president; H. J. Levy, secretary, and L. B. Hart, C. E. Bookah, C. C. Neubig and others.

Mutual Ice Company, Sumter, S. C., has been incorporated with \$20,000 capital. The officers are J. W. McKiever, president; Major H. Frank Wilson, vice-president; R. S. Hood, secretary and treasurer. A 15 ton plant will be put in at once.

Clearwater Creamery Company, of Clearwater, Calif., with \$5,000 capital, has been chartered by S. N. Jennings, Frank Earley and C. A. Plaisted et al.

Bellingham Cold Storage Company, of Bellingham, Wash., has been incorporated with \$300,000 capital, by A. L. Black, D. B. Edwards, J. W. Kimball, W. A. Spanton and E. D. Kenyon, of Bellingham, and Frank P. and George M. Brooks, of Boston, Mass.

Mancos Creamery Company, of Mancos, Col., has been chartered with \$10,000 capital, by John White, John H. Hammond, and Hugo Weston.

Farmer's Creamery Company, of St. Anthony, Ia., has been incorporated with \$1,500 capital, by Wm. Schafer and others.

Iowa Creamery Company, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital by Frank Burke and others.

Bevent Creamery Company, of Bevent, Wis., has been chartered. The capital is \$4,500. The incorporators are Peter Cherek, Joseph Cherek and Neal Brown.

ICE NOTES.

The Southern Amusement Company, of Atlanta, Ga., has increased its capital to \$10,000, and will put up a skating rink 88 by 168 feet. Guffin & Fitts are the architects.

The Bay Shore Terminal Company, of Ocean View, Va., will build a skating rink, 72 by 140 feet.

Howard Felleucier, of Stroudsburg, Pa., is interested in plans for a cold storage warehouse to cost about \$20,000.

The new plant of the Crystal Ice Company, of Chattanooga, Tenn., was opened for business June 2. The plant is modern in every particular and cost \$150,000.

S. E. Rice, Jr., of Apalachicola, Fla., is in the market for a complete 10 ton ice plant.

The Alabama-Virginia Iron Company, of Russellville, Ala., wants prices on a three or five ton ice plant complete.

John J. Mims, of Reidsville, Pa., is in the market for a complete ice plant.

E. N. Conlee and Carlton N. Conlee have bought the Oshkosh Cold Storage Company, at Oshkosh, Wis., and will increase its capacity.

The cold storage plant at White Horse, Yukon Territory, Alaska, was burned recently, involving a loss of \$25,000.

The Bohlen-Huse Ice Company, of Memphis, Tenn., has filed plans for a two story, steel and concrete addition to its ice plant, and the capacity of the plant will be doubled. The cost will be about \$45,000. The architects are Shaw & Pfeil.

The Smith Ice and Packing Company, of Urbana, Ill., has changed its name to Smith & Co. The company plans to establish branches at Jackson, Miss., and Des Moines, Ia.

Walter M. Lowney Company, of Canada, Ltd., have just concluded a contract with Frank B. Gilbreth, of New York and Boston, for the building of a six story factory and warehouse on William street, Montreal, Can. The building, when finished, will cost upward of \$100,000. The contract includes furnishing not only the building but the modern refrigerating plant and the candy making power plant. Messrs. Dean and Main of Boston, Mass., are the engineers. Mr. Gilbreth was awarded the contract, because he agreed to have the plant in running order by September 1st.

An ice plant will be built at Enterprise, Ala., by a company now organizing. J. M. Loffin is president and T. D. L. Edwards secretary and treasurer.

Freeman Brothers, of Concord, N. C., have purchased the Home Ice and Refrigerating Company, of Burlington, N. C.

The Florida Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Tampa, Fla., wants prices on internally-fired boilers and pumps for brine, etc.

Need a good man? Keep an eye on page 48.



COOLING TOWERS.

By B. Franklin Hart, Jr.

(Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)
(Concluded from last week.)

Loss of Water Small.

With the "Acme" open tower only about three or five per cent of the water is lost by evaporation. The amount so lost depends upon the humidity and temperature of the atmosphere at any particular time. What is called "Blue Lick" water in the vicinity of Cincinnati, O., has been known to fill up the condenser tube with deposit which resembles agate when cut off in cross section. In some places the natural supply of water used for condensing runs dry in summer or freezes up in winter. Such troubles are avoided by use of the cooling tower. In Cincinnati the canal on which many plants are located is drained sometimes so that the supply of condensing water is temporarily cut off. Such situations as these make the cooling tower an important factor.

Breweries and cold storage plants must have circulating water to run over their ammonia condensers. The use of a cooling tower will cut down their water bills 90 per cent. There are several installations in this city where this has been done. Ice plants require both steam and ammonia condensers and condensing water may be furnished for these economically, only if a suitable cooling tower is installed.

Open and Closed Types.

Taking up the different types of construction it is generally agreed that the open tower is more efficient than the closed type, because there is more exposure to the cooling atmosphere. The open tower is coming into



GIANT INSULATING PAPERS

contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

There's more difference in quality than price between "GIANT" and the ordinary kinds, and that makes much of the difference between profit and loss in running the plant. Send for samples.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THE STANDARD PAINT CO.,

100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

CHICAGO OFFICES: 188-190 MADISON STREET

C. B. COMSTOCK Refrigeration Architect & Engineer

Union Stock Yards,
Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa.

Specialist in the DESIGNING and BUILDING of PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of PLANTS I designed.

general use at the present time. Some points in its favor are that the repairs are light; it is easily cleaned; and the expense involved in running fans, which are necessary in the enclosed type, is eliminated. The fans, whether motor or belt driven, always cause more or less trouble, and also expense, for repairs. With the open tower the air at the top is just as effective in carrying away heat as it is at the inlet to the fans of an enclosed tower, while with the latter type the air becomes almost entirely saturated before it reaches the top and when it is so saturated its effective capacity for carrying away the heat is greatly reduced. With the open tower all the air that comes in contact with the water surfaces is as dry as the surrounding atmosphere.

A Cuban Cooler.

A primitive form of construction is that which has been used to a considerable extent in Cuba on the sugar plantations. In this case bamboo canes and brush are arranged in tiers on a frame work and the water is pumped to the top where it is distributed and allowed to trickle down through the bamboo canes and brush to the bottom where it is collected, having been cooled in its descent through the cane and brush. Of course this method is not very satisfactory because the canes and brush soon rot or get filled up with the impurities in the water.



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

In the so-called "gradier work" type of tower, the filling in is made of wood work, consisting of boards, slats, etc., built up in such a way that a large surface is exposed to the air and as the water runs down over these surfaces it is cooled. It is the aim in this, as in all other constructions, to break up the water and expose it to the air as much as possible. Towers also have been constructed resembling a fountain composed of a series of stands arranged one above the other.

The Fan Towers.

Fan towers using specially designed surfaces to break up the water have been used considerably. One type uses galvanized iron mats. The water is pumped through tubes to the top, where it is distributed and then

W. H. BOWER, GEORGE B. BOWER,
General Manager. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE AMMONIA CO. OF PHILADELPHIA PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANHYDROUS

STRICTLY
PURE AND
DRY



For Refrigerating
and Ice Making



B. P.—30° Fah.

OUR AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED FROM THE FOLLOWING:

New York City, 100 William St., Boessler & Hasselbacher Chemical Co.
Boston, 45 Kilby St., Charles P. Duffee.
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alford & Co.
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. E. W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown.
Omaha, 1013 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushman.
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allowed to trickle down the wire mats to the bottom. These towers are generally made of steel plates which enclose the space occupied by the mats. The mats which are hung in the tower are made of galvanized wire cloth. The circulating water after being pumped to the top is discharged on the upper side of the mats where it spreads out into a thin film and is thus exposed to the passing currents of air until it reaches the bottom.

The Flue Tower.

The natural draught "flue" tower is constructed very much like the fan tower, but the draft is produced by a stack built above the filling of the tower. The air enters the bottom of the tower and passes up through the filling, coming in contact in its passage with the exposed surfaces of the circulating water and absorbing more or less of the heat from it until it reaches the top and passes out through the stack. The stack, however, must be properly proportioned in order to get the same result that is secured with a fan tower. The advantage offered by this type is that it avoids the expense of operating fans. In one type the filling consists of cylindrical tubular tiling resting upon a grating. The water which has condensed the exhaust steam and absorbed a portion of its heat in the process, is taken to the top of the tower and is discharged through a centrally located pipe over the top of the upper row of tiling by means of rotating water pipes attached to the central pipe. These pipes obtain their rotating motion from the reaction of the jets of water leaving the sides of each pipe. The water, after leaving the pipes, is spread over the tiling in a thin sheet or film and then runs down over the several tiers until it reaches the bottom, being exposed to currents of air during its descent. The tiling is built up in closely packed horizontal layers, the walls of one layer being opposite the air space in the next.

The Acme Tower.

In the "Acme" type the water is carried to the top, where it is caught in a pan. The bottom of this pan is perforated and fluted according to the "Acme" patents. The water trickles through the perforations, strikes baffles plates on the under side where it is held in suspension while exposed to the cooling effect of the surrounding air when it drops down to the next pan, where it goes through the same process, until it reaches the collecting tank at the bottom. The frame work is battened and is constructed of angle iron. There are five fluted and perforated pans in every tower. A gauze screen placed on the outside of the frame work prevents a heavy wind from carrying the drops of water out of the tower as they drop from pan to pan. A brewery using one of these towers has saved enough in water bills in six months to pay for the tower. In a test made by Prof. Denton, of Stevens Institute, at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink the loss from evaporation of the circulating water during the process of cooling was found to be only about three per cent.

A condensing plant of 100 horse-power capacity would require about 150 gallons of water per minute. A thousand horse-power plant would require about 1,500 gallons. In a water distilling plant in New York the water was cooled down from 165° F. to 52° F. by an "Acme" tower.

In ice plants the pump would use about one per cent of the total steam. A distilling plant would have about the same conditions as an ice plant. The gain obtained by running condensing with a cooling tower could be approximated at about twenty per cent. Among the installations of cooling towers mentioned as being in successful operation are the Hudson County Consumers Brewery; Plainfield Gas and Electric Company; Wing Piano Company; Carl H. Schultze Company; New York Crystal Hygeia Ice Company; New York Sheffield Farms; Slawson Decker Company, New York; St. Nicholas Skating Rink, New York, etc.

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SHOPS: ARLINGTON, MASS., HUDSON, N. Y.



THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 19.)

pany is a "holding" corporation, so-called, most or all of its properties being controlled by ownership of stock. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws in March, 1903, with a capital stock of \$15,000,000. The company has no bonded indebtedness.

Properties and affiliated companies.—Through its subsidiary corporations, the National Packing Company owns packing establishments at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, East St. Louis and New York, its Chicago and Omaha plants also including private stock yards. The Chicago plants include those of the Omaha Packing Company, the Anglo-American Provision Company, and the Continental Packing Company. The St. Louis plant is that of the St. Louis Dressed Beef and Provision Company; that at Kansas City was formerly owned by the Fowler Packing Association, and the New York plant is that of the United Dressed Beef Company. The G. H. Hammond Company formerly had a large packing plant at Hammond, Ind. This was burned and was not rebuilt, the company, instead, opening a packing house at Chicago. The Hammond Packing Company formerly had a packing house at St. Joseph, which was also burned in 1903, but which has since been rebuilt. In addition, the National Packing Company controls several smaller packing establishments, including that of the Ruddy Brothers Company, at Armourdale, Kans., and that of the Hutchinson Packing Company, at Hutchinson, Kans.

The private car service of the National Packing Company are operated through two subsidiary organizations, namely, the National Car Line Company, a subsidiary organization incorporated under New Jersey laws with \$100,000 capital stock, and the Provision Dealers' Dispatch, an Illinois corporation with \$500,000 authorized capital stock, of which \$390,800 is outstanding. The National Car Line Company has acquired the equipment of the Anglo-American Refrigerator Car Company, the Kansas City Refrigerator Car Company, and the Omaha Packing Company—formerly owned by the Fowler interests—the St. Louis Dressed Beef Refrigerator Car Company, and the Hammond Refrigerator Line. The exact relationship of the Provision Dealers' Dispatch and the National Car Line Company has not been established, but the directorate of the former company includes J. P. Lyman, Edward Tilden, and Thomas E. Wilson, all directors of the National Packing Company,

and George B. Robbins, a director in Armour & Co. The accounts of the two corporations are apparently kept separately. The National Packing Company owns 1,026 beef cars, 965 provision cars, 152 box cars, and 54 tank cars. The Provision Dealers' Dispatch, in March, 1904, reported the ownership of 661 cars, of which all but 16 were of the refrigerator type.

Ownership of stock.—The joint interest of several large packers in the National Packing Company is forcibly suggested by the complexion of its board of directors already given. There is every indication that the stock of this company is very closely held. It has, in fact, been reported that the Armours, the Swifts, and the Morrisses own all the stock in the following proportions: Swift & Company interests, 46 per cent.; Armour & Company interests, 42 per cent.; and Morris & Company interests, 12 per cent.

The National Packing Company publishes no reports whatever, and there is nothing in the meagre returns submitted to State authorities to show either the gross volume of business or the amount of profit. Former President J. P. Lyman is reported to have said, at the time of the company's organization, that it would control about \$140,000,000 of business annually.

Morris & Company Group.

Organization.—Although the partnership of Nelson Morris is still in existence, it is maintained, according to a statement by Mr. Edward Morris, for purposes of convenience only. The principal concerns in the Morris group are Morris & Company, of Maine, and the Fairbank Canning Company, of Illinois, each of which is capitalized at \$3,000,000. Any of the properties in the name of Nelson Morris & Company are held in trust for these corporations. Morris & Company of Maine, owns various branch houses, while the Fairbank Canning Company is technically the owner of most, if not all, the packing house properties of the Morris interests. The principal packing establishments are at Chicago, East St. Louis, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansas City, the plant at the last-named point having only recently been completed. It is officially stated that the stock in these subsidiary corporations, with the exception of directors' shares, is held by Nelson Morris, Edward Morris, and Ira N. Morris. The stock of the various subsidiary corporations is held by these shareholders in the same proportions.

(Continued on page 30.)

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Unsettled Situations—Alternately Firm and Weak Positions—Liberal Consumption of Meats—Lard Stocks Increase—Hog Receipts Fairly Large—Little Apprehension of Markedly Bullish Movements—Slow Speculation.

The hog products markets make, on the whole, slow headway to a firmer trading basis. After a moderate advance in prices reactions usually follow that place them but little above the old trading basis. There are no signs of more than moderate changes in prices for the near future whatever may take place at a later period on corn crop or other news.

The temper of the grain markets has had most effect upon the sentiment in the hog products markets, more particularly that for corn, since there is not enough speculative life to the hog products markets to guide them on their direct features. Any spasmodic advance in prices through the week had been due to the developed corn market. But at a later period of the week, particularly on Thursday's market, the tendency was lower; with some little pressure to sell at prices practically that lost any advance that had been made.

A few "shorts" have been covering for essentially all of the products—pork, lard and ribs; but there is little new speculative demand for any of the products, while what there is of it is more with a view of scalping trades than from any marked confidence on either side of the market.

Unquestionably, however, there is a feeling here and there that the markets may be pushed upward moderately after a little while, unless there are unexpected large receipts of hogs, and particularly if there continues

a feeling of uneasiness among the "shorts" in corn, which latterly had tended to enhance the prices for the grain, and as it had been based largely upon the moderate movement forward of the corn supplies with the, not altogether, satisfying weather conditions for the growing crop.

It is conceded that the consumption of the hog products has been for the season of a quite satisfactory order, that however reserved the cash demands are reported to be right along, that they are necessarily steady from the distributors, while for the long run that they take supplies, especially of meats, in excess of those bought in the previous season. The consumers are, seemingly, satisfied with the prices, while they force the steady buying of the distributors, but who decline to hold the large accumulations they ordinarily carry along against the needs of the consumers.

The stocks of meats, more particularly of hams, are being steadily freely reduced, and there is more than the current packing of short ribs absorbed, by which there is shown a moderate reduction in the statement of stocks held by packers.

But the hogs are in very good condition, and the amount of lard had from them is somewhat in excess of that obtained last year, although that the previous week's average weight of the hogs received at Chicago did not vary from that of the corresponding week in the previous year, or 219 pounds, while two weeks since the average weight was 220 lbs.

However, the lard stock at the Western packing points grows steadily, moderately, after making a substantial increase through last month.

There is no doubt but that the European consumption of lard is greater than that of a year ago at this time, more particularly in the Continental markets. But it is very doubtful if the home consumption of the product is in as an important degree as then, since, although the prices of the pure lard are not upon an unreasonable basis, the compounds are rather more than two cents per pound cheaper than the pure lard, and which is about the usual difference in the values; therefore, that there has been no material diversion of the regular business from the compounds to the pure lard, while last year, at this time of it, there appeared to be some loss of trading in the compounds to the advantage of the pure lard business.

In exceptional seasons the compounds have stood even lower than they stand at present by comparison with the prices of pure lard; then again, there have been times when they have been closer in value to it than now. But on the whole it would appear that the current difference in the values of the products is not likely to give an extraordinary diversion of trade to one or the other of the products, yet that it would seem to be necessary to secure a freer consumption of the pure lard to prevent further accumulations of it.

One reason, of course, for the accumulation shown in the Chicago stock of lard is the higher prices there for the cash product, if the option basis is to be considered in connection with it, as compared to the prices put upon the cash lard by the outside packing points, whereby Chicago has to absorb some, if not most of these offerings, of the outside markets, as the Eastern markets, just now, seem to want little of them.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London sale on Wednesday showed unchanged prices at which 1,400 casks were offered and 500 casks sold.

Generally the tone of the foreign markets is a steady one, with the late advanced prices upon them held but that there is a little more apprehension with them as to the stability of the near future market prices, and because that some of the other soap materials in Europe have eased in price, notably the market for linseed.

There is little question but that the recent stronger look of our Eastern and Western tallow markets was due to the late hardening tone of the foreign markets; therefore that if a reaction set in upon them that there would be an abatement of confidence here, since our home soapmakers continue very indifferent as buyers.

It had not been before this week a question so much of any export demand that had appeared for the tallow in this country as the fear that had been held of further stimulation of the European markets that would admit of more material export interest.

A little tallow had been bought both here and at the West two or three weeks since for export, and some lots otherwise were shipped, but all of this export interest is now quiet and the tallow markets in this country are depending upon local influences.

However, there had been taken for two or three weeks just enough of the tallow for export to urge the home soapmakers at the West in buying, and while the buying interest all around is now quiet, yet the stocks through the before noted business generally had been so much reduced that the current disposition is to hold the markets everywhere steady at the small advance in prices latterly made upon them.

The market values, therefore, may be quoted nominally as they stood on sales in the previous week.

It had been before referred to that the New York make of city hogshead tallow was well sold ahead to the middle of June; therefore that the market price for it is now nominal, although there is little doubt but that $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., the basis of the last sale, would be further paid. The city in tierces is nominally $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The condition of demand in New York is best shown by the scarcity of bids from the

soapmakers for the out-of-town made on offer here, the receipts of which, by no means of a large order, accumulate. The soapmakers want the prime grades of this out-of-town tallow in tierces at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., and occasionally secure a lot at that; indeed it is almost impossible to find a bid above that, however that some lots are held at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c., and from this to 5c. and even more for some extra nice lots.

The late hardened tone of the cotton oil market had no favorable effect upon the tallow position since the oil at 4c. per pound is still cheap by relation with the price of tallow, although dearer than some grades of grease; yet grease is not, as yet at least, taken more freely than before for some time by the soapmakers.

There seems to be that feeling of indifference among soapmakers in buying raw materials that something more substantial than is likely to appear as an influence would be needed to urge them to extensive buying.

It may be that the soapmakers are expecting larger cattle fat supplies from this along; therefore that a larger tallow production would be had; nevertheless there would be the consideration against that feature in that the summer-made tallow is always regarded as less desirable than the ordinarily earlier-made tallow. It is a fact, however, that supplies of the tallow are bought as against actual needs of them rather than that there is any desire shown by the soapmakers for further marked accumulations of supplies upon their hands.

The distributions of manufactured goods are of normal volume, but not especially active as concerns the Eastern markets, although that in Chicago they are interfered with a little by the labor troubles.

The edible tallow in New York is quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.; sale of 100 tes. city at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Of country-made tallow sales of 185,000 lbs. at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. as to quality to 5c. for some choice.

OLEO STEARINE.—The late liberal business upon the Eastern markets has so shortened supplies here of near deliveries that the pressers are becoming a little firmer in their views as to prices. There were 60,000 lbs. out-of-town made sold in New York at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., but more money is now asked for city-made at $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. asked while $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. is bid.

While the Chicago packers generally ask more than $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., yet it is hard to get a bid above that, and 400,000 lbs. sold in Chicago at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. and 120,000 lbs. at Missouri river points at $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. It is understood that $7\frac{1}{4}$ c. would buy some other lots in Chicago.

The make of the stearine over the country increases a little. Since, although, oleo oil

has been latterly down to 56 florins in Rotterdam, yet the prices for it keep high enough to pick the rather large fat supplies close for its make, and by which the make of edible tallow keeps very moderate.

There is little question but that rather more of the stearine is being used by the compound makers this season than in the previous year, since it looks as if rather more compound lard is now being used than then.

But it is doubtful if material more of the stearine has been made for the entire last season this far than in the previous year, notwithstanding the disposition to more largely turn the fat supplies to it, and because the all around fat supplies have been less than then. Nevertheless that the fat supplies are likely to increase from this along through the remainder of the season.

LARD STEARINE is held at trifle stronger prices, through the increased cost of lard. Quoted at $8\frac{1}{4}$ @ $8\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—About 35c. per gallon quoted. The export needs keep supplies closely sold up.

GREASE.—There is a slight increase only of home demands and moderately improved foreign market requirements. The supplies on offer have increased from the West. Yellow quoted at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bone at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; choice lots higher; house at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{1}{2}$ c.; choice white at 5c.; ordinary lots of "A" white at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., and "B" white at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The supplies are light. Yellow at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; white at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.

OLEO OIL.—Trading is now slow. An unsettled market.

Rotterdam quoted at 56 florins. New York quotes: Choice, 10c.; medium, $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; low grade, $6\frac{1}{4}$ c.

COCOANUT OIL.—Fairly firm market, with light stocks. Ceylon, spot, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and May to June shipments at $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $6\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Cochin, spot, $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{4}$ c.; do., May to June shipments, $6\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PALM OIL.—Only small sales taking place. Red quoted at $5\frac{1}{4}$ @ $5\frac{1}{4}$ c.; Lagos at $5\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is in light quantities at steady prices. Prime quoted at 50c.; 30 test at 88c.; 20 test at 94c.; and 40 test at 63c.

LARD OIL.—There are moderate jobbing demands, with a steadier market. Prime quoted at $57\frac{1}{2}$ @ 59 c. per gallon.

CORN OIL.—Export inquiry is moderate. Car lots quoted at $\$3.70$ @ $\$3.75$.

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NEW YORK CENTRAL

A copy will be mailed free on receipt of a two-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 26.)

Affiliated companies.—Of the subsidiary company, Morris & Company, of New Jersey, operate some of the branch houses. Practically all its stock is owned by Morris & Company, of Maine. The New Jersey corporation was originally capitalized at \$3,000,000, but the amount was reduced to \$100,000 in 1903. The Morris Packing Company is used to transact the German business of the Morris interests, and the Morris Beef Company to handle the British trade. The Morris Car Lines are not separately incorporated but are operated for the benefit of the Fairbank Canning Company and Morris & Company, of Maine. These cars are operated under the following trade names: Morris & Company Refrigerator Line, Morris & Company Tank Line, and American Live Stock Transportation Company, the latter being used to operate about 400 stock cars owned by Nelson Morris personally. The other cars of the Morris interests number 1,469, most of which are of the refrigerator type. Further description of the operation of these cars will be given in the chapter on private cars.

Holdings of Morris interests in stock yards.—Mr. Edward Morris has stated to the Bureau that while he is president of the St. Louis National Stock Yards Company, the stock in that company owned by him is a personal investment, and has no connection whatever with the beef business of Morris & Company. He further states that he does not know whether the Morris and Swift holdings in the St. Louis National Stock Yards Company would together constitute a controlling interest. He makes a similar statement in regard to the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company, in which he is a director, and in which Swift & Company, as shown elsewhere, own stock.

Volume of business.—The Morris interests publish no annual reports whatever, and such returns as are made to State authorities for purposes of taxation or in compliance with State requirements afford no satisfactory indication of the gross operations of the various Morris companies. It will be seen that the Morris companies have a considerably smaller investment in private cars than Armour & Company, Swift & Company, or the National Packing Company.

Cudahy Packing Company.

Organization.—The Cudahy Packing Com-

pany originally had very close affiliations with the Armour interests. Mr. P. D. Armour was, in fact, one of the original subscribers to the Armour-Cudahy Packing Company, under which name the Cudahy interests were first incorporated in 1887. Mr. Armour's holdings were 2,350 shares out of a total of 7,500 shares originally issued, the balance being taken by Mr. Michael Cudahy and Mr. E. A. Cudahy. In 1890 the name of the company was changed to Cudahy Packing Company, the Cudahys having by that time purchased all the interest of the Armours in the original corporation. The company then had a capital stock of \$750,000. This was increased in 1890 to \$3,500,000, and in 1900 to \$7,000,000 the present figure. Of this latter amount \$2,000,000 is preferred stock.

Properties.—The Cudahy Packing Company operates packing houses at Sioux City, Iowa; South Omaha, Nebr.; Kansas City, Kans., and Los Angeles, Cal. These are the only places at which it conducts slaughtering operations. The company has a hundred branch houses in the United States alone. It has its own private car line services known as "Cudahy Refrigerator Line" and "Cudahy Oil Tank Line." These car lines are not separately incorporated.

Affiliated companies.—The Cudahy Packing Company, as such, really has no subsidiary companies. There are, however, two concerns used in certain States for the distribution of its products. These are the Cudahy Packing Company of Louisiana (Limited), organized for purposes of legal convenience in the State of Louisiana, and the Cudahy Packing Company of Alabama, organized for the same reasons to act as distributing agency in the States of Alabama and Virginia. Each of these concerns is capitalized at \$10,000. The stock is not owned by the Cudahy Packing Company, but by the stockholders of that company as individuals, the stocks of all the companies being owned in the same proportions by the same parties.

The Cudahy Packing Company owns 2,500 shares of the preferred stock of the Sioux City Stock Yards Company. It also owns \$648.49 of the stock of John P. Squire & Co.; this stock, it is stated by a representative of the Cudahy Packing Company, was taken in settlement of an account. Mr. Michael Cudahy and Mr. E. A. Cudahy own 50 shares of stock each in the Cudahy Brothers Company, but a representative of Cudahy Packing Company states that the two corporations are entirely dis-

ting and that the Cudahy Brothers is in no sense a subsidiary corporation of the Cudahy Packing Company. With the exception of the instances cited, neither the Cudahy Packing Company nor any of its stockholders, according to statements of a representative of the company, owns stock in any packing company.

Volume of business.—Figures are given elsewhere of the gross sales of the Cudahy Packing Company for several years.

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company Group.

The parent organization of this group is Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company of New York, incorporated in 1893 with \$5,000,000 authorized capital stock, of which \$4,373,400 is issued. In 1902 the shareholders voted to authorize \$5,000,000 of preferred stock, but, as already noted, owing to litigation the actual issuance of this has been delayed.

Properties and subsidiary companies.—The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company formerly conducted all its slaughtering operations at its eastern establishment. In 1893 the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company acquired the Phoenix Packing Company, of Kansas City, Kans. This was the beginning of its operations in the West. At the time of acquisition the plant had a capacity of 500 cattle per week. It has been greatly enlarged. The Cold Blast Transportation Company was purchased from the Phoenix interests at the same time. In 1901 a plant was started at Chicago. The company has a large number of distributing agencies throughout the United States. In New Jersey, Alabama, Ohio, and Missouri, for reason of legal convenience, subsidiary companies with moderate capital stock have been organized to operate such branch establishments. For the operation of its refrigerator-car service a special company, known as the Cold Blast Transportation Company, of Maine, was organized; the Cold Blast Transportation Company owns about 1,000 refrigerator cars. Besides these cars the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company owns and operates a number of sales and tank cars. These are not owned by the Cold Blast Transportation Company, and have no connection with it. Another corporation, the Lackawanna Live Stock Company of Illinois, operates about 250 live-stock cars.

It is authoritatively stated that all the stock of all the subsidiary companies of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, given in the table at the beginning of this chapter,

(Continued on page 35.)

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Alternately Strong and Slack Positions—Bursts of Active Speculation Followed by Quieter Conditions—Export Demands at a Standstill by Reason of Late Moderately Advanced Prices—Some Reselling of Contracts Held by the Foreigners.

With the exhibited hardening temper of the market, and the burst of active speculation in Monday's trading, by which about 28,000 barrels, largely of July and September deliveries, were traded in, yet the advance in prices altogether was hardly more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. per gallon. There was, subsequently, slightly feverish conditions, with varying easier and steadier positions of values, by which only a very small improvement can be noted to the prices for the week. At this writing the temper of the market is just about steady at a reaction to a decline of about $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢., which took place in Thursday's trading.

That there is a good deal of trade confidence as to an outcome of certain better prices for the oil at some time before the new crop season, is well understood. But there would appear to be a good deal of trade doubt that materially better prices could be had in the near future and be sustained, for the following reasons: The export demands have become practically unimportant, while the general home inquiry for consumption is of a careful order. Besides that there have become rather spiritless markets for competing soap oils in Europe, by which their prices, particularly those for linseed, are becoming more in the buyer's favor. Moreover, there has been a little disposition to resell contracts held by the foreigners, and about 7,000 barrels have in this way been placed.

It is true that the amount resold by the foreigners seems to have about wound up their offerings that way, temporarily at least, and that the claim could be made that whatever contracts for deliveries are now sold by

the foreign houses that they would have to resupply in an equal or greater amount before a new crop season, with the chances of a higher market, yet there is no question but that the temptation to take, at present, the substantial profits possible on many of the foreign held contracts, can hardly be fought against; therefore, that there may be a resumption of selling by the foreigners in the event of further, or marked, advances in prices.

There is little doubt but that the statistical position of the oil in this country is gradually favoring the selling interests, but that it would be of a more positive or energetic order if the export movements of the oil were not interfered with by a too early advance in prices for it, since whatever prices the foreign markets may be forced to pay at a later period of the season it is quite clear that they are for the present not only too strong for their demands, but that they tempt them to resell, while that they bring out a disposition to bide developments. In other words, the feeling now is that firmer prices now are prejudiced to favorable conditions of the market later on in the season. Moreover, that they are likely to suffer reactions.

With the close of this week quite 800,000 barrels of the oil have been exported from September 1, an amount fully 200,000 barrels more than that exported all through last season. There are three months ahead to September 1 for the record of this season's exports to be made, although without doubt the current supply of the oil will have to, as well, meet foreign markets' needs practically through September and October.

Of the exports thus far this season, the Rotterdam market has taken more than 260,000 barrels of them, and has latterly been more interested in buying than in most seasons at this late time, since ordinarily it

makes most of its important buying contracts early in the season.

The exceptionally large demands for the oil from Rotterdam this season have been encouraged not only by the relatively high prices of oleo oil, but from the fact that the butterine business there has been a remarkably brisk one for the entire season and close to 30 per cent. greater than that of the previous year.

The cotton oil market is now against the compound makers, who hardly feel that they can afford to advance the prices of compound lard and retain the late buying interest in it, and yet that if they were forced to buy the oil at its current trading prices, that there would be a substantial reason for higher priced compounds. The pure lard market, while it has been somewhat stronger in its tone, has not made material headway to better prices. Indeed, at this writing, it begins to have signs of a weaker tendency. This acts as a drag upon the compound lard situation, particularly as the compounds are now hardly more than two cents per pound lower than the price of pure lard.

There is no question but that so far as concerns the supply of the cotton oil, that it is daily being concentrated, while that it is being steadily reduced in the hands of general holders, and which will tend to more effective market conditions. There are steady full shipments of the oil to Europe on old contracts, and as well out to home consumers, however quiet demands are just now, while that there is only a very moderate quantity of the crude oil unsold at the mills; besides that the accumulations, the more important of them, of the refined oil are steadily in fewer hands, as well as of the crude oil in the hands of the refiners.

The only trade doubt concerning the market would appear to be as to the ability to

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"STANDARD"—Extra Butter Oil

"DELMONICO"—Choice Summer Yellow Oil

"APEX"—Prime Summer Yellow Oil

"HULME"—Choice Winter White Oil

"NONPAREIL"—Choice Winter Yellow Oil

"WHITE LILY"—Prime Summer White Oil

"EXCELSIOR"—Summer White Soap Oil

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maintain materially stronger prices for the oil in the near future, whatever is probable in the way of better market conditions at a more advanced period of the season, after the supplies are more freely than now absorbed by Europe and the home consumers.

The early delivery oil has been especially strong through the week, while there is very little of it coming out on the contracts for this month; at least, there are several contracts for the month, calling for deliveries, that are not, as yet, satisfied.

There will, of course, be considerable oil delivered on the July contracts, but a materially less quantity of it, than a few days since, seemed probable, because of the late free protecting of the month.

The cotton crop news, which had been exerting a little influence upon the market in the previous week, in strengthening it, is hardly a factor this week, since the weather has been favorable for the crop, this last week, in a general way over the South.

The cotton oil market is now working upon its own statistical and meritable features, as well as through the buying of the more prominent traders.

Adverse cotton crop news would, of course, stimulate the oil position further.

New York Transactions.

The close of the market in the previous week was firm and partly $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher. There were then sales of 100 bbls. prime yellow, June, at 29c.; 100 bbls. do., July, at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,500 bbls. do., September, at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; prices last Saturday were: June at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; July at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; August at 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; September at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; October at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

On Monday there was a very large trading in July and September and represented buying of the big companies, and selling, in part, of the outside "longs." Sales then were 1,100 bbls. prime yellow June at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,800 bbls. do. July at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; fully 11,000 bbls. do. at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 600 bbls. August at 30c.; 550 bbls. do. at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; fully 9,200 bbls. September at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 2,100 bbls. do. at 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 200 bbls. October at 31c.; prices on the "calls": June at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 30c.; August at 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; October at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 31c., and 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. @ 31c.

On Tuesday the market opened $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. higher, but quiet, and closed a trifle easier. Sales 100 bbls. prime yellow June at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 100 bbls. July at 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 700 bbls. do. at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 300 bbls. August at 30c.; 1,200 bbls. October at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 200 bbls. do. at 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; prices on the "call": June at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 30c., and 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; August at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 31c., and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; October at 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. @ 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

On Wednesday the market early in the day was quiet and about steady, and later a more active trading in August and September at steady prices. Sales of 900 bbls. prime yellow June at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 3,700 bbls. August at 30c.; 3,700 bbls. September at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 1,500 bbls. July at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; prices on the "calls": June at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; July at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 30c., and 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; August at 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; September at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October at 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 31c., and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 31c.

On Thursday the market opened rather

weaker, and closed $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lower. "Call" prices: June 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; July 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; August 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., and 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; September 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; October 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 31c., and 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. One large line, 5,000 bbls. prime yellow, July, sold at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., 300 bbls. do. September at 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; 1,500 bbls. do. at 30c.; 200 bbls. August 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 1,000 bbls. do. at 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 100 bbls. July at 29c.

At the Mills.

The crude oil on offer by the mills is mostly of very moderate quantities in the Southeast sections, and of an especially limited way in Texas. But the Valley has some round lots of crude, but for which it holds prices most too strong for the buying interests.

There is no pressure to sell the crude oil at any point South, yet a further advance in prices for it, just now, is hard to obtain, because the before late prices held by the mills fully equals, by the usual relation, the late stronger prices for the refined.

There is oil being steadily delivered by the mills, even from their moderate stocks, on old contracts with soapmakers and the refiners generally. There have been sales of 28 tanks crude at the Southeast mills at 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 23c., and the Valley quotes at about 23c.

Home Consumers' Demands.

There is little buying interest shown for the crude oil by the compound makers, who to meet the very fair compound lard business are rather more freely reducing their accumulations of the oil than had appeared probable, a little while since, they would, by which there could be expectations of an earlier than had been looked for increased demand for the oil from the compound makers, some of them at least.

The somewhat larger demands for the compounds had been prompted by the late stronger tendency of the pure lard market. But, at this writing, the lard market is slackening again, and it may be doubted that any permanent, substantial advance in the prices of pure lard could happen in the near future.

The bleaching grade of the oil at the West is held at about 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., in tanks.

The Export Demands.

There have been a few small orders from the foreign markets for the week, and about 2,500 bbls. prime yellow have been taken by them at 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to 30c. for near future deliveries; besides 1,800 bbls. edible oils, part at 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. @ 32c. But more material export demand had been checked by the stronger course of the market, and a little reselling of held contracts, as before noted, has been done. Of the large export movement about 800,000 bbls., since September 1, it is interesting to note the sources that have taken the bulk of it; thus the Rotterdam market has had shipped to it, thus far for the season, close to 260,000 barrels. Italy has had about 50,000 bbls., Trieste about 65,000 bbls., Antwerp 24,000 bbls., Marseilles about 125,000 bbls., and other French ports about 33,000 bbls., Germany about 62,000 bbls., and England about 46,000 bbls. That much oil is at least securely to the other side, and the probabilities that there will be at least 200,000 bbls. more of the oil exported by September 1, are quite bright, and which would make a record of

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exports for this season at least 400,000 bbls. more than that for the previous season.

It is to be doubted that the production this season is materially more than the excess of exports over the previous year, and there may be market conditions before a new crop season which will admit of an even greater showing of exports.

There is little question but that the home consumption of the oil will be at least 150,000 bbls. more than was had in the previous year, as covering the increased wants of the soap-makers particularly, and slightly more of the compound makers than in last year, as well as of the increased wants of the smaller consumers, such as the bakers, etc.

It does not appear to us that the supply of the oil to be carried over into next season will be of as large an order as that carried over in the previous year.

The market conditions could, of course, be additionally affected, as the growing cotton crop is shown to be a late or damaged one, particularly as the probabilities are that foreign market needs of the oil are likely to be of a more urgent order than at present, at least, as the season advances, and as likely to be stimulated by market situations of the various soap oils of Europe.

The Lard Market.

There was a little burst of strength to the lard market a few days since, but it did not hold out and the present temper for it is a tame one. There is evidently too much lard for demands, while the hogs arriving are in very fair condition for a good outturn of the fat. The strength of the products markets had been more in sympathy with the corn market. But the statistical positions of the products finally tell upon them. We think that more pure lard is being used by Europe for the season and rather more of the compound lard by home consuming sources and that the home consumption of the cotton oil is correspondingly increased.

We do not look for much change in the lard market right away, but think that there is a probability of attempts for better prices after two or three weeks, although that corn crop news, favorable or otherwise, is likely

to be of most consideration with the products markets through the summer months. Indeed the present lard market is a weak one.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., June 8.—Crude oil firm; 23c. for Valley, 22c. for Texas; very little offering; stocks small; cake barely steady at \$27.50; meal, \$26.75 long ton ship's side. Hulls weak at \$4 loose New Orleans.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., June 8.—Market steady; \$22.50 best bid for prime or basis prime. Nothing offering except on sample, and very little that way. Meal firm; export grades 8 per cent. ammonia at \$20.50, \$1 less on others. Hulls loose at \$4.25 Atlanta; slackened nominal.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., June 8.—Market steady; prime crude \$23. Prime meal, \$21.50@22. Stocks light. Hulls weak and \$3.50@3.75, loose.

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, June 8.—Cottonseed oil market is dull and depressed. Sales of off summer yellow at 37 marks; prime summer yellow is nominal at 38 marks; butter oil at 39½ marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, June 8.—Cottonseed oil market is firmer, on account of buying by American

exporters. Sales of prime summer yellow at 47¼ francs, winter oil 49 francs, prompt deliveries.

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Triester, June 8.—Cottonseed oil market is barely steady. Quotations nominal. Prime summer yellow, 45½ francs; winter oil, 48 francs.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, June 8.—Cottonseed oil market is easy; off oil, 22 florins; prime summer yellow, 23 florins; butter oil, 24 florins. Buyers generally out of it.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 8.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Prime summer yellow at 17s. 10½d.; off oil at 17s. 6d.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, June 8.—In our last circular we pointed out that the foreigners were reselling oil here, and that considerable liquidation was taking place, and also that consumers would have to get used to higher prices before a further advance could take place. This liquidation has been on enormous lines during the past week, and the net result of same is a decline of ¾c., and (still more important than that) oil has passed from weaker into stronger hands who can take care of it. The liquidation has been principally in the July option, where the holders of contracts have to realize before the day of tender. Still a large business has also been done in September, which was influenced by the lower prices of July oil. We, however, must not lose sight of the fact that this liquidation reduces the amount of available contracts, and that it has strengthened the position.

During this liquidation of prime oil, the crude oil markets all over the country have remained as strong as ever principally on account of the scarcity of offers. In fact, quotations in the Southeast and Valley have been advanced to 23c. bid. Export markets have been rather quiet during the week. The buying in Europe for American accounts has advanced quotations, and we are now nearer an export basis than we have been for the past three weeks. Market is likely to remain easy as long as this liquidation keeps up, but sooner or later things ought to change for the better.

Produce Exchange prices on the curb today were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, June, 28½c. bid and 28¾c.



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asked; July, 28½c. bid and 29c. asked; August, 29¼c. bid and 29½c. asked; September, 29¾c. bid and 30c. asked; October, 30c. bid and 30½c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 31½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 31c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 18s.; prime crude cottonseed oil in tanks in Southeast, 23c.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending June 8, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.		For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Port.		Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway.....	50	50	
Aberdeen, Scotland.....	50	130	
Acajutla, Salvador.....	—	25	
Adelaide, Australia.....	—	292	
Alexandria, Egypt.....	25	3,752	
Algiers, Algeria.....	—	4,706	
Algoa Bay, Cape Colony.....	—	146	
Ancona, Italy.....	—	775	
Antigua, West Indies.....	—	76	
Antwerp, Belgium.....	140	3,141	
Auckland, New Zealand.....	—	86	
Azus, West Indies.....	—	6	
Barbados, West Indies.....	—	13	997
Bathurst, Africa.....	—	50	
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	4	
Beilise, Br. Honduras.....	—	428	
Bergen, Norway.....	—	458	
Bone, Algeria.....	—	4,510	
Bordeaux, France.....	—	25	
Braila, Roumania.....	98	264	
Bremen, Germany.....	—	509	
Bridgetown, West Indies.....	—	10	
Bristol, England.....	86	2,439	
Euenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.....	12	22	
Calbarion, Cuba.....	—	90	
Cairo, Egypt.....	—	585	
Cape Town, Cape Colony.....	—	5	
Cardenas, Cuba.....	—	10	
Cardiff, Wales.....	—	4	
Cartagena, Colombia.....	—	307	
Cayenne, French Guiana.....	—	1,416	
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	85	
Christiansand, Norway.....	—	168	
Cienfuegos, Cuba.....	—	30	
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela.....	20	483	
Colon, Panama.....	—	45	
Conakry, Africa.....	100	3,135	
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	177	
Corinto, Nicaragua.....	—	30	
Curacao, Leeward Islands.....	100	4,350	
Danzic, Germany.....	—	21	
Delagoa Bay, East Africa.....	5	1,040	
Demerara, British Guiana.....	—	80	
Drontheim, Norway.....	—	76	
Dublin, Ireland.....	—	25	
Dundee, Scotland.....	—	41	
Dunedin, New Zealand.....	—	550	
Dunkirk, France.....	—	125	
East London, Cape Colony.....	—	2,000	
Flume, Austria.....	—	1,870	
Fort de France, West Indies.....	—	58	
Fremantle, Australia.....	—	2,181	
Galatz, Roumania.....	1,203	30,734	
Genoa, Italy.....	—	269	
Georgetown, British Guiana.....	—	855	
Gibraltar, Spain.....	490	6,989	
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	2,861	
Gothenberg, Sweden.....	25	1,545	
Guadeloupe, West Indies.....	31	31	
Guantanamo, Cuba.....	—	45	
Guayaquil, Ecuador.....	—	9	
Halifax, Nova Scotia.....	—	3,036	
Hamburg, Germany.....	46	1,707	
Havana, Cuba.....	—	24,945	
Havre, France.....	—	108	
Hong Kong, China.....	—	325	
Hull, England.....	—	113	
Jamaica, West Indies.....	—	2,550	
Kingston, West Indies.....	31	1,500	
Konigsberg, Germany.....	—	10	
Kotonu, Africa.....	—	564	
La Guaira, Venezuela.....	—	9	
La Libertad, Salvador.....	—	12,911	
Leghona, Italy.....	—	50	
Leith, Scotland.....	2,250	9,386	
Liverpool, England.....	—	2,459	
London, England.....	43	9	
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa.....	—	1,749	
Macoris, Santo Domingo.....	—	213	
Malmo, Norway.....	—	1,168	
Malta, Island of.....	—	600	
Manchester, England.....	—	20	
Manoas, Brazil.....	—	3	
Maracaibo, Venezuela.....	5,531	91,822	
Marselles, France.....	133	2,100	
Martinique, West Indies.....	—	139	
Massowah, Eritrea.....	—	58	
Matanzas, West Indies.....	—	8	
Mauritius, Island.....	—	384	
Melbourne, Australia.....	—	58	
Montego Bay, West Indies.....	—	—	

Montevideo, Uruguay.....	52	4,400
Naples, Italy.....	—	4,507
Newcastle, England.....	—	45
Oran, Algeria.....	—	4,105
Panama, Panama.....	—	107
Para, Brazil.....	—	19
Pernambuco, Brazil.....	—	47
Phillipsville, Algeria.....	—	503
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies.....	—	225
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....	—	94
Port au Prince, West Indies.....	—	56
Port Limon, Costa Rica.....	—	48
Port Natal, Cape Colony.....	—	170
Porto Cabello, Venezuela.....	—	7
Port of Spain, West Indies.....	—	105
Port Said, Egypt.....	—	707
Progreso, Mexico.....	—	108
Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo.....	—	517
Rio Grande du Sul, Brazil.....	—	4
Rio Janeiro, Brazil.....	—	7,295
Rotterdam, Holland.....	50	8,427
St. Croix, West Indies.....	21	40
St. Johns, N. B.....	—	24
St. Johns, West Indies.....	—	138
St. Kitts, West Indies.....	31	1,026
St. Martin, West Indies.....	—	244
St. Thomas, West Indies.....	—	37
Sanches, San Domingo.....	—	90
San Domingo City, Santo Domingo.....	—	447
Santiago, Cuba.....	—	102
Santos, Brazil.....	500	1,918
Savanna.....	—	6
Shanghai, China.....	—	19
Sierra Leone, Africa.....	—	10
Singapore, India.....	—	148
Southampton, England.....	149	1,149
Stavanger, Norway.....	—	605
Stettin, Germany.....	—	6,325
Stockholm, Sweden.....	—	690
Sydney, Australia.....	—	792
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	8
Tanger, Morocco.....	—	700
Trarier, Austria.....	525	29,481
Trinidad Island.....	19	895
Tunis, Algeria.....	—	116
Valetta, Maltese Island.....	—	1,908
Valparaiso, Chili.....	—	1,956
Varna, Bulgaria.....	—	75
Velle, Denmark.....	—	200
Venice, Italy.....	400	35,967
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	132
Wellington, New Zealand.....	—	70
Yokohama, Japan.....	9	28
Totals.....	12,167	359,771

From New Orleans.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	1,150	13,010	
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	725	
Bremen, Germany.....	500	3,763	
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	2,780	
Cuba.....	—	103	
Genoa, Italy.....	—	2,491	
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	4,618	
Hamburg, Germany.....	1,670	22,707	
Havana, Cuba.....	—	1,377	
Havre, France.....	55	2,200	
Hull, England.....	—	600	
Liverpool, England.....	—	14,650	
London, England.....	—	8,780	
Manchester, England.....	—	650	
Marselles, France.....	—	28,050	
Porto Rico, West Indies.....	—	65	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	490	114,436	
Stettin, Germany.....	—	50	
Trieste, Austria.....	—	24,137	
Venice, Italy.....	—	2,810	
Totals.....	3,865	248,207	

From Galveston.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	1,475	8,955	
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	3,496	
Liverpool, England.....	1,000	2,980	
Marselles, France.....	—	5,956	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	8,100	79,999	
Tampico, Mexico.....	—	3,263	
Trieste, Austria.....	—	11,053	
Vera Cruz, Mexico.....	—	10,246	
Totals.....	10,575	125,948	

From Baltimore.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	1,050	
Belfast, Ireland.....	—	100	
Bremen, Germany.....	—	540	
Bremerhaven, Germany.....	—	280	
Copenhagen, Denmark.....	—	805	
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	1,735	
Havre, France.....	—	200	
Leith, Scotland.....	—	50	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	4,338	
Stettin, Germany.....	—	530	
Totals.....	—	10,208	

From Philadelphia.			
Antwerp, Belgium.....	—	104	
Corn Island.....	—	1	
Glasgow, Scotland.....	—	100	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	9,145	
Totals.....	—	9,350	

From Savannah.			
Hamburg, Germany.....	—	2,025	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	22,295	
Stettin, Germany.....	—	900	
Trieste, Austria.....	—	200	
Totals.....	—	26,320	

From Newport News.			
Hamburg, Germany.....	1,505	12,774	
Liverpool, England.....	—	1,400	
London, England.....	—	145	
Rotterdam, Holland.....	—	8,515	
Totals.....	1,505	22,834	

From All Other Ports.			
Cuba.....	—	138	
Liverpool, England.....	—	21	
Newfoundland, Canada.....	—	1	
Quebec.....	—	3,848	
Totals.....	—	4,006	

Recapitulation.			
From New York.....	12,167	359,771	
From New Orleans.....	447	3,865	248,207
From Galveston.....	10,575	125,948	
From Savannah.....	—	26,320	
From Newport News.....	1,505	22,834	
From Baltimore.....	—	10,208	
From Philadelphia.....	—	9,350	
From all other ports.....	138	4,006	
Grand totals, all ports.....	28,250	806,94	

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Henry C. Schwall (flour) was proposed for membership.

Visitors: Carl Lipman, Hamburg; W. J. Cassady, Rotterdam; W. K. Mitchell, James R. Kehler, G. W. Stone, Chicago; W. T. Kemper, Kansas City; John W. Todd, New Orleans.

The cotton seed oil trade will be represented in the management of New York Produce Exchange affairs for the next two years by Joseph Gash of the American Cotton Oil Company, who received at the annual election, held this week for managers of the Exchange, a unanimous vote of the membership.

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products
and Fertilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers
AND DEALERS IN
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company
AUGUSTA, GA.
Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS,
Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and
Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw,
Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Sup-
plies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers,
Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL
SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine,
Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 800 hands.

Southern Office and Works:
Norfolk, Va.

COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.

Land Title Bldg.:
Philadelphia, Pa.

Producers of
**Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake,
Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.**
Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:
Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent. Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 43 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues quiet and it is understood that several of the largest buyers are holding off awaiting developments of cattle receipts. Native steers are steady with May salting quotable at 13¼ to 13½c., according to whether early or late May. Two leading packers have together sold 6 cars of late May native steers at 13¼c. One of these prominent packers is reported to have moved 4 cars of late January native steers at 13c., but April natives that are freely offered at 13¼c. are not being taken. No sales have been made of Texas hides, and receipts are now running a large proportion of light and extreme Texas. Quotations are nominally unchanged at 14¼c. for heavies, 14 to 14½c. for light, and 13 to 13½c. for extremes. Branded cows are unchanged at 12½c. with no sales. Native cows are again more active and firm. One leading packer has sold his June all weight native cows ahead at 12½c., estimated at 10,000 to 15,000, and probably to supply the demand for light leather. Two leading packers have together sold 6,000 late April and May heavy and light native cows at 12½c. Native bulls rule quiet at 10¼c. asked and branded bulls, 9½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues strong, but no further sales of account have been made. Buffs continue at 11½ and 10½c. as per previous sales and dealers are now talking 11½ and 10½c., but have not succeeded in interesting any buyers at these prices. Two cars of Missouri River buffa have been sold at 10½c. flat, f. o. b. shipping point. Heavy cows are nominal in price, with dealers talking 11½ and 10½c. for choice lots but with the market hardly quotable over 11¼ and 10¼c. Some bids of 11 and 10c. have been made for heavy cows, but these have been refused. Good lots of extremes are quotably firm at 11½ and 10½c., but with no sales reported. Ordinary lots of heavy steers will not bring over 11½c. selected, although a car of Milwaukee city heavy steers has been sold at 12c. Bulls bring 9¼ to 9½c. selected.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues dull and easy with stocks increasing in the hands of most dealers. Chicago city skins are nominally quotable at about 14¼c., though some dealers still hold at 14½c. Outside cities rule at 14 to 14½c., with sales recently at the inside figure. Good lots of country skins are selling in a small way at 13¼c., but ordinary lots will hardly bring over 13¼c. Late receipts of kip are unchanged at 11c., with lots containing veals bringing ½c. more. Deacons, 95 and 75c.

SHEEPSKINS.—Shearlings continue to gain in strength, with packer take-off quotable at 72½ to 75c., as per last sales, and packers now talking 77½c. for their next lots. Choice

lots of packer spring lambs have again been moved at 90c., though prices on these range from 75 to 90c. Good lots of country shearlings are bringing 50 to 60c., and dry pelts, 18 to 20c. The continued strength in wool keeps everything on a firm basis.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further sales of consequence have been made in dry hides, but some wet salted Vera Cruz and other wet salted Mexicans have been sold at 11½c. duty paid, representing a further decline of ¼c. It is learned that the wet salted Vera Cruz that arrived here recently from Hamburg did not bring 12c., but only 11½c.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—A local packer has sold a car of June spready native steers at private terms, but calims to have secured around 14c. An outside butcher has sold half a car of bulls at 9½c. flat for grubs and 8½c. for cuts.

New York Country Hides and Skins.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.—The market is in about the same condition as previously quoted. Quotations are nominal, with no accumulations in butchers' hands, excepting those held for regular customers. The entry of the large tanning corporations into the country hide market direct by their buyers has put a new complexion on values, as it now enables the small killer to deal with the consumer direct and secure market values for their commodities on relative values. It will pay the country butcher from now on to give especial attention to the take-off, cure and delivery of his hides, as tanners base valuations on results. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10½@11c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 9½@10c.; No. 1 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 9@9½c.; No. 2 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 8@8½c.; No. 1 native bulls, 7½@8c.; No. 2 native bulls, 6½@7c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS.—The calfskin market is not firm. Large buyers who secure their accumulations at this time of the year are not active at high prices. They claim it is impossible to get their money back, and are taking no skins, unless able to purchase at their own views. Veal being scarce, has enabled the market to hold its own. Were it not for this quotations would be lower. Quotations: Trimmed—5@7 lbs., 95c.@\$1; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15@1.20; 9@12 lbs., \$1.45@1.50; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80c.; 15c. less per piece on No. 2, and 20c. less on No. 2 kips. Untrimmed—No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 12@12½c.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 9@10c.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

Leather.

Trade continues quiet, although some tanners report a better feeling and look for more business in the near future. Union sole is firm at 35c. for light weight backs, but some tannages of heavy No. 1 union are weak at 33c. A car of cow hide union backs, made from strike hides, is reported sold in Boston at 33c. for first and seconds together and 31c. for thirds, with the selection made on the grain side of the leather only. Most of the Boston tanners have very little light union backs to offer. The market on rough leather is somewhat easier, despite recent advances in buff hides, and one lot of oak rough has been sold at a concession of ½c. Harness leather continues quiet, with buyers of hemlock har-

ness not willing to pay 31 and 29c., and with best bids for large lots not over 30 and 28c. No. 1 oak harness is quotable at 32 to 33c. for No. 1, according to tannages and small peddling sales as high as 34c. There is quite an accumulation in New York of heavy belting butts, and it is doubted if these could be moved at over 40c.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 30.)

is owned in the interest of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, of New York, so that the profits of the parent organization include those of the entire group.

Ownership of stock.—A large majority of the stock of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, of New York, is held by the leading officers and directors. A report to the State of Kansas in 1902 indicated that about 8,000 shares, out of about 43,700 shares then issued were scattered among miscellaneous holders. It has recently been reported in the press that more or less of this scattered stock has been accumulated by some of the large western packing houses. The Bureau has been authoritatively informed that something like 4,000 shares of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger stock were purchased by F. S. Moseley & Co., brokers, with offices in Boston, New York, and Chicago. F. S. Moseley & Co. are sometimes spoken of among packers as "Swift brokers." The stock in question has been transferred to the name of F. S. Moseley & Co. In this connection it may be noted that representatives of the Armoura denied, in statements to the Bureau, any ownership in the stock of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company. A similar denial has been made by Mr. Edward Morris in behalf of the Morris interests.

(To be continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

DUTY ON BENZINE SOAP.

A soap composed of 72.4 per cent. of soap, 10.8 per cent. of benzol, and the balance water, and not soluble in water, was held to be dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a soap not specially provided for under section 72 of the present tariff. The assessment at 30 per cent. ad valorem as "alizerin assistant" was overruled.

**SEE PAGE
48 FOR
BARGAINS**

HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT will bring more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No line in RETSOF; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of. That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with RETSOF and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Feed



CHICAGO SECTION



Hope the Japs don't swell up and bust.

The Atlantic landed first, and Eddie Morris has been sighted.

Well! "Sir Tummas" has some more figuring to do before he "lifts" that cup.

Hoch would much prefer being turned loose in St. Joe to being hanged in the merrie month of June.

Dr. Saleeby in the Pall Mall Gazette says a little in favor of life insurance: "Got to die to find out!"

Last Sunday put winter down for the count, to the intense satisfaction of everybody and the iceman.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$3,125 net to the buyer. Three changed hands recently.

A loose is a loose, e'en on the Queen's bunnet! Ye Scots wha hae! Hoot mon! Hoo aar ye the noo?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 3, averaged 7.18 cents per pound.

Four new packinghouses in Chicago are in course of construction in various stages. Get in your work, ye equipment men.

Analysis of Chicago's water proves it to be in a more unusable state for drinking purposes than ever in the "boil the water" era.

If the law and order league succeeds in closing the vodka works on Sundays, fishermen should remember to secure bait Saturday evening.

Everybody knows now, even including naval experts, why No-jeat-vensky got the worst of it in that free-for-all. Why didn't he consult a couple or dozen of 'em?

L. F. Swift and all the packing heads are in the city, except J. O. Armour, Edward Morris and E. F. Swift, who are taking their usual summer's European junket.

There is some talk again about turning that Zemski Sobor loose in Russia, and chaining up old man Vodka. But then they're always "going to do" something in Russia.

Gas Addicks has been suspended from the Chicago Stock Exchange for non-payment of dues and assessments. Lawson's old sidepards are "getting it in the neck" from all sides.

It's all over now but buying, reconstructing and successfully operating these Chicago street car lines. It also remains to be seen now whether Chicago or Glasgow will be the most benefited by James' visit.

State Attorney Healy—no doubt having the general unsafe condition of Lake Michigan's water in mind—refused point blank to listen to the reformers who have been urging him to close the saloons on Sunday.

W. E. Kidson, manager of "The Anglo's" retail business, has bought transportation to England to visit his father, Mr. Thomas Kidson, at Willenhall, near Birmingham. The latter is one of the oldest provision merchants in the British Isles.

One hundred and fifty Cook County Democrats took James Dalrymple to Tom Johnson's Cleveland picnic—and it's a safe bet they gave James a good time. If he would only come from behind those whiskers now and again and let us see him and say something—but he don't.

There are some men whose personality creates and promotes general good feeling toward the concerns they are connected with, and these men, as a rule, are valued by their concerns for their otherwise distinctive qualities. To publish names would be indelicate—but this may mean you.

Some one handed Lincoln Park's "orange-outrage" a bottle of booze last Tuesday, and the old boy got outside of it in short order. Cy De Vry, the keeper, said he acted about the same as any plain old ordinary drunk, and showed the same symptoms on recovery. Maybe Darwin was right.

It would be really interesting for some one to conclusively prove the beef inquiry and teamsters strike of the slightest benefit to the general business interests of the city. On the other hand, it would be equally interesting, and perhaps enlightening to have some one show just how much general business has suffered from the same cause.

President Francis Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, in a sermon on June 4, said: "I hate to see a cold-blooded, right-living rascal who has \$40,000,000 and can teach Sunday school regularly and drive his hard bargain every week, always keep just within the range of the law. If I were asked what I thought of such a man I would say, 'He was lucky not to be in jail.'"

Estimated May receipts at six markets were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	253,700	653,300	361,200
Kansas City.....	137,200	318,500	121,200
Omaha	76,000	221,000	103,000
St. Louis.....	85,300	169,800	78,600
St. Joseph	34,900	170,100	119,800
Sioux City	51,300	124,500	2,200
Total May, 1905.....	638,400	1,657,200	786,000
Total May, 1904.....	533,800	1,448,700	552,900
Increase	104,600	208,500	233,100

The Davidson Commission Company have removed to their new and more commodious offices at 621 Postal Telegraph Building, where they will have much greater facilities for the prompt and careful handling of their increasing business as brokers in tallow, grease and other soap and candle-makers' supplies, cottonseed products, glycerine, stearines, butterine supplies, fertilizer materials and packinghouse products generally. They are doing a strictly brokerage business, and invite correspondence from both buyers and sellers of everything in the above named lines, and will be pleased to see their old friends and customers at their new office, and extend a hearty invitation to all the trade to make use of their facilities whenever visiting the city.

A commission, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and headed by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry at Washington, has visited Chicago for the purpose of discovering whether the foods manufactured here are pure and wholesome. Various food manufacturers were asked to confer before the commission at its sessions in the Great Northern Hotel. The object of the conference was to establish a legal meaning of the term "adulteration," so that when cases involving impure foods come up in court the attorneys will have something to work on. Included in the party were Dr. Wiley, Dr. William Frear, president of Pennsylvania State College; Dr. E. H. Jenkins, director of the Connecticut Agricultural Ex-

**THE DAVIDSON
COMMISSION CO.**
621 Postal Telegraph Bldg., Chicago
Brokers in Provisions, Tallow, Grease, Butterine
Makers Supplies and
FERTILIZER MATERIALS

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48

HENRY DUMMERT
218 La Salle Street
CHICAGO
Broker and Commission Merchant
in TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

periment Station; Prof. H. J. Weber, University of Ohio, and M. A. Scovell, director of the Agricultural Experiment station in Kentucky.

Last Sunday night at 12 o'clock five women and three men were saved from death in the lake by Henry J. Seiter. One of the party was unconscious and the rest in a bad state of exhaustion. It appears the party left Jackson Park Yacht Club in a 34-footer and at the foot of 79th street the boat was capsized and all thrown in the water. Mr. Seiter was strolling along the shore at the time, figuring just how hard he would "soak 'em home" on pork and tenderloins Monday morning when his attention was attracted to the accident. Swimming out to where one man was struggling to right an overturned small boat, he got this party safe and then struck out after the others, whom he succeeded in rescuing before the police and life boats arrived on the scene. Too much cannot be said in praise of Mr. Seiter's presence of mind and utter disregard for his own safety, which in all probability saved the lives of the whole party. Seiter is prominent and popular in packing circles, a man of powerful physique, of unquestioned courage and a splendid swimmer. His residence is No. 7776 Lake avenue and place of business 43d and Center avenue. Now one thing remains; the trustees of the Carnegie Hero Fund want to get busy. That's all.

The directors of the Board of Trade had a busy session Tuesday, expelling one member on charges of dishonorable conduct, listening to charges filed against Bartlett-Frazier-Carrington that they had run a corner in May corn, and had practiced extortion in conducting it, and considering the alleged wrongdoings of three other members. The member expelled was E. A. Rang, the trader whose evidence had much to do with the recent expulsion of E. H. Prince for bucket shopping. The charges against Bartlett-Frazier-Carrington were given into the hands of a special

committee for consideration before being brought up for action by the directorate, and the charges against other members were dropped in the case of one and postponed in the case of the other two.

E. A. Rang failed for a small amount two days after the failure of Prince. Rang was said to have incriminated himself in connection with the Prince trial before the directors, showing that he was connected with the alleged bucket shopping. The charges against Bartlett-Frazier-Carrington, brought by H. C. Avery, were that the firm ran a corner in May corn, creating a fictitious price, and that they were guilty of extortion in collecting losses from a customer of Shearson-Hamill.

THE DIPPING OF HOGS.

In applying liquid insecticides to hogs, spraying and dipping are the two methods generally used. Where there are only a few animals, the remedy can be easily applied with a brush or broom, but in a large herd a more rapid method of application is desirable.

Dipping the hogs is obviously the most thorough method, but more expensive on account of the labor and material necessary to construct a dipping vat, unless a large number are to be treated. There are several makes of dipping tanks offered on the market, any one of which will give satisfactory results. Galvanized and cast iron tanks of various sizes cost from \$10 to \$20. Where there are more than 40 or 50 hogs to be dipped it is necessary to provide a dipping platform or else to replenish the liquid. Twenty inches of fluid is sufficient to cover a 300 pound hog.

Lime and sulphur dip: Slake 10 lbs. of unslaked lime with sufficient water to make a thin paste and stir in the 24 lbs. of sulphur. Boil this mixture with 25 or 30 gallons of water for two hours. Pour the liquid into a vessel and allow the sediment to settle. The liquid is then drawn off into the dipping vat, without disturbing the sediment, and warm water added to make 100 gallons. The proportions in this mixture must be exact. The preparation is used while warm.

The "A B C" Heater



HEATER COILS WITH CASING REMOVED.

is an entirely vertical sectional base Heater. The pipes are of equal length; no "short-circuiting" or "air-binding;" drainage copious and perfect; no flanges with gaskets to leak and blow out.

Encased in a steel jacket, with Fan attached, forms the apparatus for "A B C" Heating and Drying plants.

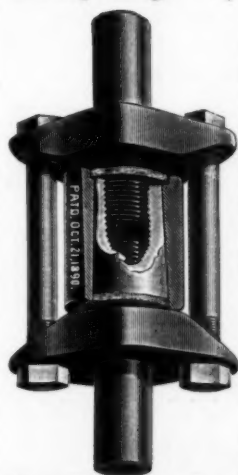
Fans and Blowers for all purposes.

AMERICAN BLOWER CO. / Detroit

BONE PHOSPHATE FLUX.

Through a series of experiments made on the action of calcium of phosphate in china bodies, it was found that mixtures containing pure precipitated tricalcium phosphate yielded china ware quite as translucent and showing no greater fusibility or tendency to warp than that obtained with the ordinary bone mixture; the addition of calcium fluoride to the phosphate has no effect on these properties. When mixtures containing commercial precipitated phosphate is used, however, the ware completely loses its shape in firing, probably owing to the phosphate containing alkali, in consequence of deficient washing. In the ordinary china body, about one-third of the total calcium phosphate acts as a flux, while the remainder by reason of its translucency and whiteness, improves the quality of the ware.

THE Climax Ammonia Coupling



Has been in use over 13 years and has never given any trouble. Each COUPLING is carefully tested to 300 pounds pressure and is warranted to make a permanently tight joint for AMMONIA. It is not affected by expansion or contraction.

The Western Cold Storage Co. of Chicago have over 6,000 in use and during seven years not one leaky joint has been discovered.

The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co., AGENTS. 20-32 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

THE PROFITS

of the

PACKINGHOUSE

are in the

BY-PRODUCTS

and their economical handling

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO GET THEM OUT?

You can get valuable pointers by consulting the experts of the

STILLWELL-PROVISIONER LABORATORY

36 Gold St.
NEW YORK

Branch: Floor A
Produce Exchange

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, June 7.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6¼; 8@10 ave., 6¼; 10@12 ave., 6¼; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 6½; 12@14 ave., 6½; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9; 14@16 ave., 8½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10; 24@26 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6; 8@10 ave., 6; 10@12 ave., 5½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 11½; 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 8¾.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1905.				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
September	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27
September	7.57	7.57	7.52	7.52
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.60
September	12.87	12.87	12.85	12.85
MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1905.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.37	7.40	7.37	7.40
September	7.55	7.57	7.55	7.57
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.32	7.40	7.32	7.40
September	7.57	7.57	7.57	7.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.67	12.75	12.67	12.72
September	12.95	13.00	12.95	13.00
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1905.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.40	7.45	7.40	7.47
September	7.57	7.62	7.57	7.60
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.42	7.47	7.42	7.45
September	7.67	7.72	7.67	7.70
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.75	12.82	12.75	12.80
September	13.02	13.10	13.02	13.10
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35
September	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.55
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.42	7.42	7.37	7.37
September	7.67	7.67	7.65	7.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.75	12.75	12.67	12.67
September	13.05	13.05	12.95	13.10
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.35	7.37	7.30	7.30
September	7.55	7.55	7.47	7.50
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.37	7.37	7.32	7.37
September	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.62	12.65	12.57	12.60
September	12.95	12.95	12.87	12.90
FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1905.				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	7.27	7.27	7.17	7.22
September	7.47	7.47	7.35	7.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	7.32	7.35	7.30	7.32
September	7.62	7.62	7.55	7.60
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	12.57	12.57	12.47	12.55
September	12.85	12.87	12.77	12.82

THE

TRADE

CAN ALWAYS

GLEAN
BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

PAGE 48

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 29.....	17,414	828	54,745	26,029
Tuesday, May 30.....	2,939	4,705	17,551	10,805
Wednesday, May 31.....	17,561	1,004	32,511	22,202
Thursday, June 1.....	8,960	2,841	21,277	15,654
Friday, June 2.....	3,160	517	17,333	7,310
Saturday, June 3.....	723	24	11,246	2,305

Total last week.....	50,757	10,570	154,663	84,375
Previous week.....	62,047	12,061	148,460	81,540
Cor. week 1904.....	52,297	9,324	155,556	74,576
Cor. week 1903.....	71,417	6,041	171,272	65,285

SHIPMENTS.

Monday, May 29.....	5,902	42	14,254	4,034
Tuesday, May 30.....	1,538	364	3,413	1,683
Wednesday, May 31.....	4,952	104	6,037	1,144
Thursday, June 1.....	5,575	58	4,928	1,023
Friday, June 2.....	4,253	79	6,342	2,283
Saturday, June 3.....	157	—	1,250	1,132

Total last week.....	22,377	647	36,224	11,890
Previous week.....	24,576	326	45,251	11,054
Cor. week 1904.....	17,672	255	32,390	5,228

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending June 3..... 477,000
 Week ago 529,000
 Year ago 483,000
 Two years ago 400,000
 Total receipts for year to date, 10,371,000, against 10,008,000 year ago, 9,020,000 two years ago.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 3, 1905.....	137,200	374,000	164,300
Week ago	148,800	409,300	185,200
Year ago	128,100	378,800	134,800
Two years ago	132,900	315,900	119,400

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending June 3 as follows:

Armour & Co.....	27,800
Anglo-American.....	14,000
Continental.....	3,000
Swift & Co.....	17,800
Hammond & Co.....	4,200
Morris & Co.....	10,100
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	8,200
S. & S.....	12,300
H. Boore & Co.....	5,700
Roberts & Oake.....	3,300
Other packers.....	5,000
Omaha Packing Co.....	7,700

Total	119,100
Left over	3,500
Week ago	108,500
Year ago	136,000
Two years ago	165,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending June 3, 1905.....	\$5.31
Previous week	5.39
Year ago	4.73
Two years ago	5.58
Three years ago	7.27

Estimated receipts of live stock week ending June 10:

Cattle	60,000
Hogs	170,000
Sheep	80,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending June 3.....	\$5.70
Previous week	5.60
Year ago	5.10
Two years ago	4.90

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$5.90@6.40
Common to good steers.....	4.95@5.90
Inferior to common steers.....	4.40@4.95
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	4.65@5.35
Fair to choice feeds.....	4.35@5.25
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.10@4.40
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.30@3.20
Common to good canning cows.....	1.90@2.30
Bulls, poor to choice.....	2.75@4.50
Calves, common to fair.....	3.00@5.25
Calves, good to choice.....	5.50@6.75

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping.....	\$5.30@5.40
Good to choice butcher weights.....	5.30@5.40
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	5.25@5.30
Heavy packing	5.25@5.30
Light mixed	5.30@5.37½
Good to choice, 185@250 lb. weights.....	5.30@5.40
Poor to choice pigs.....	4.50@5.25

SHEEP.

Export wethers, shorn.....	\$4.70@4.90
Fair to prime wethers.....	4.75@5.00
Fair to prime ewes.....	4.40@4.70
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	5.35@5.60
Culls, ewes, poor to fair.....	3.00@4.00
Bucks and stags.....	2.50@3.50
Native lambs, medium to prime, shorn.....	5.35@6.30
Native lambs, culls and fair class, shorn.....	4.25@5.25
Western lambs, shorn.....	5.25@6.30
Western lambs, medium to prime.....	0.75@7.25
Western lambs, poor to fair.....	5.85@6.40

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18	@20
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	18	@20
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	10	@10
Corned Rumps, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs.....	6	@6
Corned Flanks.....	5	@5
Round Steaks.....	12	@12½
Round Roasts.....	12	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	10	@10
Shoulder Roasts.....	10	@12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	@7
Rolls Roast.....	10	@12½

Lamb.

Hot-house Spring Lamb, hind quar.....	20
Hot-house Spring Lamb, fore quar.....	10
Spring Lamb (1905), hind quar., each.....	\$1.75
Spring Lamb (1905), fore quar., each.....	1.25
Hind Quarters.....	16
Fore Quarters.....	12½
Legs.....	18
Stew.....	6
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	22

Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	5
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	10
Pork Chops.....	18
Pork Tenderloins.....	18
Pork Butts.....	9
Spare Ribs.....	7
Blades.....	6
Hocks.....	7
Pigs' Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	9

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore Quarters.....	8
Legs.....	16
Breasts.....	8@10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3 @ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½ @ 2¼
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15 @ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacona).....	8@8

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	14	@15
Fowls.....	13½	@15
Roosters.....	8	@8
Springs.....	12	@14
Ducks.....	12	@14
Geese.....	9	@10

Dressed Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	16	@16
Chickens.....	13	@14
Springs.....	13½	@15½
Ducks.....	13	@14
Geese.....	9	@10
Capons.....	9	@20

Veal.

Choice.....	8	@9
Good.....	7	@8
Medium.....	5	@6
Small.....	4	@5
Coarse.....	3	@4

Butter.

Creamery, Prints.....	22	@22
Creamery, Extras.....	21	@21
Creamery, Firsts.....	19	@19
Creamery, Seconds.....	17	@17
Dairies, Choice.....	19	@19
Dairies, Firsts.....	17	@17
Dairies, Ladies.....	16	@16
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	15	@15
Renovated.....	18	@19

Eggs.

Extras.....	10	@17
Prime firsts.....	15½	@15½
Firsts.....	14½	@14½
Fresh, at mark, cases inc.....	13½	@13½

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	6 @ 6 1/2
Native Cows	6 1/4 @ 6 3/4
Western Steers	6 1/4 @ 7
Good Native Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Heifers, Good	7 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7
Hind Quarters	1 1/2 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chunks	@ 6
Cow Chunks	@ 5
Boneless Chunks	@ 5 1/2
Medium Plates	@ 4 1/2
Steer Plates	@ 5 1/2
Cow Rounds	6 1/4 @ 7
Steers Rounds	@ 8
Cow Loins, Common	@ 9
Cow Loins, Medium	@ 10
Cow Loins, Good	@ 11 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	@ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	@ 15
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	@ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	@ 16
Strip Loins	@ 7 1/2
Shin Butts	@ 9 1/2
Shoulder Cuts	@ 6 1/2
Rolls	@ 10
Rump Butts	@ 6
Trimnings	@ 4 1/2
Shank	@ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	@ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light	@ 7
Steer Ribs, Light	11 @ 12
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12 1/2 @ 13
Loin Ends, steer-native	9 1/2 @ 10
Loin ends, cow	@ 8
Hanging Tenderloins	@ 6
Flank Steak	@ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	@ 3 1/2
Hearts	@ 2 1/2
Tongues	13 @ 13 1/2
Sweetbreads	@ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	@ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	@ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. O.	@ 4
Kidneys, each	@ 4
Brains	@ 3

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	7 @ 7 1/2
Light Carcass	@ 8 1/2
Medium Carcass	@ 7 3/4
Good Carcass	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	@ 11
Good Saddles	@ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	@ 6
Good Racks	7 1/2 @ 8

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	@ 3
Sweetbreads	@ 40
Plucks	@ 20
Heads, each	@ 10

Lambs.

Medium Caul	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Caul	@ 10
Round Dressed Lambs	11 @ 11 1/2
Saddles Caul	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@ 13
Caul Lamb Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	@ 8 1/2
Lamb Fries, per pair	@ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	@ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	@ 9
Medium Saddles	@ 10
Good Saddles	@ 11
Medium Racks	@ 7 1/2
Good Racks	@ 8
Mutton Legs	@ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	@ 4 1/2
Mutton Loins	@ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	@ 3
Sheep Heads, each	@ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 @ 7 1/4
Pork Loins	@ 9
Leaf Lard	@ 7 1/4
Tenderloins	@ 15
Spare Ribs	@ 4 1/2
Butts	@ 7 1/2
Hocks	@ 4 1/2
Trimnings	@ 4
Tails	@ 4
Snouts	@ 3
Pigs' Feet	@ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads	@ 3 1/2
Blade Bones	@ 3
Cheek Meat	@ 3
Hog Plucks	@ 4
Neck Bones	@ 2
Skinned Shoulders	@ 7
Pork Hearts	@ 1 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	@ 10
Slip Bones	@ 4
Tail Bones	@ 3 1/2
Brains	@ 5
Backfat	6 1/4 @ 7
Hams	10 1/2 @ 11 1/4
Calas	7 @ 7 1/4
Shoulders	7 @ 7 1/4
Belies	8 @ 9

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	@ 5 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	@ 5
Viennas	@ 7
Frankfurters	@ 6 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	@ 5 1/4
Tongue	@ 8
White Tongue	@ 8
Minced Ham	@ 8
Prepared Ham	@ 8 1/2
New England Ham	@ 10
Compressed Ham	@ 9
Large Compressed Ham	@ 9
Berliner Ham	@ 7
Boneless Ham	@ 10
Oxford Ham	@ 10
Polish Sausage	@ 6
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	@ 6
Smoked Pork	@ 6
Veal Ham	@ 6
Farm Sausage	@ 10
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	@ 6 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@ 7 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	@ 5 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	@ 7
Ham Bologna	@ 7
Special Compressed Ham	@ 8
Boston Roll	@ 8
Cubana Sausage	@ 8

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	@ 16
German Salami, New Dry	@ 14
Holsteiner, New	@ 11
Mettwurst, New	@ 12
Farmer, New	@ 17
Darles, H. C., New	@ 17
Italian Salami, New	@ 17
Monarque Cervelat	@ 13

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.25
Bologna, 2-20	4.25
Viennas, 1-50	3.75
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	@ 8
Liver Sausage	@ 6 1/2
Blood Sausage	@ 6 1/2
Head Cheese	@ 6 1/2
Bologna	@ 6 1/2
Vienna	@ 8

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	13.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 dos to case	Per dos. \$1.30
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.55
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	4.70
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per dos. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per bbl. @ 1
Plate Beef	@ 9
Extra Mess Beef	@ 9.50
Prime Mess Beef	@ 10.00
Beef Hams	18.50 @ 19.50
Rump Butts	@ 9.00
Mess Pork (repacked)	@ 13.50
Clear Fat Backs	@ 13.00
Family Back Pork	@ 10.50
Bean Pork	@ 10.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	@ 8 1/4
Lard, substitute, tierces	@ 5 1/4
Lard compounds	@ 5 1/4
Barrels	1/2 c. over tcs.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tcs.
Cooking oil, per gal.	@ 33c.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	@ 11
No. 1 natural color	@ 12
No. 2, natural color	@ 13
No. 3, natural color	@ 14
No. 4, natural color	@ 15
No. 5, natural color	@ 16
No. 6, natural color	@ 16

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7 1/2 @ 8
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7 1/2 @ 8
Fat Backs	6 @ 7
Regular Plates	@ 6
Short Cleats	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 11
Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 10 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 10 1/4
Skinned Hams	@ 11 1/4

Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 7 1/4
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	@ 7
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 15
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	@ 10 1/4
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	@ 10
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 9 1/4
Dried Beef Sets	@ 12 1/4
Dried Beef Insides	@ 14 1/4
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 13 1/4
Dried Beef Outalides	@ 10 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 15 1/4
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 15 1/4
Boiled Picnic Hams	@ 10 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 12
Middles, per set	@ 40
Hog casings, per piece	@ 5 1/4
Hog casings, 25 packed per unit	@ 28
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 12
Hog middles	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 12
Hog bungs, mediums, each	@ 8
Hog bungs, primes	@ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide	@ 80
Imported sheep casings, medium wide	@ 70
Imported sheep casings, medium	2.10 @ 10c.
Imported sheep casings, narrow	2.05 @ 10c.
Beef weasands, No. 1	30 @ 35
Beef bladders, medium	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, each	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ \$2.35
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.30
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.15
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.15 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.10 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.05 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% ton	2.00 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	@ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00
Flat shin bones, 35 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 35 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 @ 52 lbs. average ton	65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 @ 95 lbs. average ton	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 7.17
Prime steam, loose	@ 6.80
Neutral	8 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Compound	@ 5.50
Leaf	@ 6.87 1/2

STEARINES.

Lard	@ 8 1/4
Oleo, prime	7 1/2 @ 7 1/4
Oleo No. 2	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Mutton	@ 7 1/2
Tallow	5 1/4 @ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	@ 57
Oleo oil, extra	@ 9 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 9
Oleo stock	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 55
Tallow, prime, tierces	48 @ 48

TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Prime city	@ 5 1/4
Choice country	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4
Packers' prime	@ 4 1/4
Packers' No. 1	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Packers' No. 2	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	4 1/2 @ 5
White "A"	4 1/2 @ 4 1/4
White "B"	4 @ 4 1/4
Hone	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
House	@ 3 1/2
Yellow	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brown	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Glue stock	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Neatsfoot stock	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	.27 @ 28
P. S. Y., soap grade	@ 26 1/4
Soap bbls., concn., 63 @ 65% F. A.	@ 1 1/2
Soap stock, bbls., reg 50% F. A.	.95 @ 1.00

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.17 1/2 @ 1.20
Barrels, oak	92 @ 95
Barrels, ash	82 1/2 @ 85

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	.10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/4
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	@ 4 1/4
White clarified	@ 5 1/4
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/4
Yellow, clarified	@ 5
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.85
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.00

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.35@6.15
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.95@5.30
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.00@4.85
Oxen and stags.....	3.25@5.00
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@4.60
Good to choice native steers 1 year ago	5.60@6.15

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.25@7.50
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.00
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.25
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@3.50
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@—
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	\$7.37@8.37
Live spring lambs, per 100 lbs.....	6.00@6.50
Live yearling lambs, per 100 lbs.....	5.00@6.50
Live yearlings, culls, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@4.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.00@2.75

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	@5.95
Hogs, medium.....	\$5.95@6.00
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.95@6.00
Pigs.....	6.00@6.05
Roughs.....	4.95@5.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	@ 9
Choice native, light.....	@ 8½
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native, heavy.....	@ 9
Choice native, light.....	@ 8½
Native, com. to fair.....	8½ @ 9
Choice Western, heavy.....	@ 8½
Choice Western, light.....	8 @ 8½
Common to fair Texas.....	6 @ 7
Good to choice heifers.....	7 @ 7½
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 7
Choice cows.....	@ 7
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 6½
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	@ 7½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	@ 5½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 @ 11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@11½
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10½@11½
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	10½@11
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	10 @ 10½
Calves, country dressed, common.....	9 @ 10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	@ 8½
Hogs, heavy.....	@ 7½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@ 7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	7½ @ 7½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7½ @ 7½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	13 @ 14
Spring lambs, good.....	12 @ 13
Spring lambs, culls.....	10 @ 11
Sheep, choice.....	@ 8½
Sheep, medium to good.....	7½ @ 8
Sheep, culls.....	6 @ 7

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	11½@12½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	11½@12
Smoked hams, heavy.....	11½@12
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 @ 8½
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7½ @ 8
Smoked shoulders.....	8½ @ 8½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	12 @ 12½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	11½@12
Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	17½@18½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	8½ @ 9

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut,	
per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$55.00@60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00 @ 45.00
Horns, per ton.....	@ 80.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first	
quality, per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	70@80c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@60c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½ @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4 @ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5 @ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	5@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	11½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2½ @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, in tea. or bbls., per lb.,	
f. o. b.....	48
Hog, American, kegs, per lb. f. o. b.....	48
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2½ @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	17½	19
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	16	17½
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14½	—
Allspice.....	7	9½
Coriander.....	9½	11½
Cloves.....	12	15
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½ @ 4½
Crystals.....	4½ @ 5½
Powdered.....	5 @ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40
Heavy branded kips.....	1.65
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, average best.....	.17 @
Western, mixed, fair to good.....	.15 @ 16
Western, poor.....	.13 @ 14
Chickens—Philadelphia broilers, 3 to 4 lbs.,	
to pair, per lb.....	.35 @ 40
Pennsylvania, broilers.....	.30 @ 35
Western, broilers, dry picked.....	.30 @ 30
Western, broilers, scalded.....	.25 @ 28
Southern, broilers, scalded.....	.20 @ 23
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, medium size.....	@ 13½
Western, scalded, medium size.....	@ 13½
Western, heavy weights.....	@ 13½
Southern & Southw'n, medium size.....	@ 13½
Western & Southwestern fowls and chick-	
ens, poor to fair.....	.10 @ 12½
Old cocks, per lb.....	9½ @ 10
Spring Ducks—Long Island and Eastern.....	@ 19
Pennsylvania and Virginia, per lb.....	.17 @ 19
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50@2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.12@2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50@1.62

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Toms, No. 1, per lb.....	.23 @ 23
Hens, No. 1, per lb.....	.21 @ 23
No. 2, per lb.....	.16 @ 18
Old toms, per lb.....	.19 @ 20
Old hens, per lb.....	.19 @ 20
Capons—Choice, large, per lb.....	.20 @ 22
Broilers—Dry-picked, No. 1, per lb.....	.20 @ 23
Scalded, No. 1, per lb.....	.18 @ 20
Chickens—Roasting, soft-meated, per lb.....	.17 @ 17
Roasting, average No. 1.....	.15 @ 16
Medium grades, per lb.....	.13 @ 14
Ducks—No. 1, per lb.....	.15 @ 16
Geese—No. 1, per lb.....	.12 @ 13

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby, per lb.....	@ 24
Western and Southern, per lb.....	@ 20
Fowls—Per lb.....	@ 15
Roosters—Old, per lb.....	@ 10
Turkeys—Old, per lb.....	@ 12
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	.70 @ 80
Southern, average per pair.....	.60 @ 65
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	.81 @ .90
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	@ 25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.30 @ 2.40
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @ 14.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	
ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.80
Dried blood, West, high grade fine.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	1.95 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.50 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia,	
per ton.....	2.40 and 10
Asontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.	
spot.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	
Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-	
ment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (45@49 p. c.,	
less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to ar-	
rive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16½ @ 1.25½
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90	
p. c.).....	2.18½ @ 2.27½
Srivinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. F.	
.....	.39 @ .40

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 7.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle the first three days this week, 48,345, against 37,914 the same period last week, and 49,594 a year ago. Shipments this week have increased only 600. Orders in the hands of Eastern shippers and exporters have been light this week, and the market has declined 25@50c. The advance of 10@25c. that salesmen secured under the light run last week did not last long under the increased supplies here Monday and Wednesday. To-day's receipts are estimated at 20,000, market 10@15c. lower. With the exception of a few choice cattle the demand was remarkably poor. Thirty-three head of fancy steers averaging 1,479 lbs. sold at \$6.25; 18 Angus averaging 1,451 lbs. brought \$6.20, these being the only sales reported over \$6, and only a few prime cattle brought that price. Exporters bought largely at \$5.25@5.75. There was a big string of plain cattle at \$4.50@5.25 and a liberal number at \$3.75@4.25; 74 distillery steers averaging 1,306 lbs. brought \$5.50. Some 1,333 lbs. meal-fed Texas sold at \$5.25, and 2 loads averaging 1,300 lbs. brought \$5.10. The bulk of the straight grass Texas sold from \$4.25@4.65. These prices look considerably better than at the river market. Native butcher stock is 25@50c. lower this week; choice to prime cows, \$3.60@4.75; medium, \$3@3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.50@2.50; fancy heifers, \$4.75@5; bulls, \$2.75@4.50; good veal calves, \$5.75@6.50; stockers and feeders in light supply and better demand; best, \$4.80; bulk, \$4.15@4.75. Grass cattle are becoming more in evidence, and are forcing prices downward on the plain and medium grades of killing cattle, and especially cow stuff. Country advices indicate that good corn-fed cattle are getting scarce.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week, 104,807, compared with 83,571 for the same period last week, showing an increase of 21,236. Monday's official receipts were 37,571, and with a good demand prices held steady, some sales being made a trifle higher than the close of last week. Tuesday's receipts about 14,000, and the early market was strong, with prices about 5c. higher. The close was weak, however, and a good share of the early advance was lost. To-day (Wednesday) receipts estimated early in the day at 28,000. Later the estimate was raised to 30,000, and the market eased off and closed a trifle lower than the opening. Speculators bought a few loads of hogs early in the day at strong prices, tops showing an advance of 2½c. over yesterday. The big packers, however, refused to follow the advance and bought their hogs at about yesterday's prices. The quality of the daily arrivals is very good, which we think would indicate a liberal supply of matured hogs in the country. There is quite a good demand, however, and as the provision market has shown considerable strength in the last few days we believe that packers will hold the hog market up in order to dispose of the heavy stock of provisions they are supposed to hold. The Eastern shipping demand for hogs is fairly good, especially for light weights and light butchers. Buyers are discriminating against rough heavy hogs, and this class is selling at a heavy discount when compared with prices for prime light and prime butchers. We quote to-day's prices as follows, prices here given being the best prices paid on to-day's market, as noted above the close being a trifle lower: Good to best, medium and heavy weight shippers, \$5.40@5.45; good to best light butchers, \$5.40@5.45; prime light hogs, \$5.37@5.47; heavy packers, \$5@5.25; mixed grades to average

180@240 lbs., \$5.35@5.40; pigs, \$5@5.25; throwout packers, \$4.75@4.85; stags, \$4.40@4.50; government throwouts, \$2@4.

SHEEP.—The sheep market closed in rather weak condition last week, but receipts were bought up at about steady prices Monday, and a little better tone was apparent. Tuesday's run was light and market closed strong, followed Wednesday by light receipts again, and a strong inquiry for choice grades of handy weight lambs, these being very scarce and general market 15@25c. higher. The market on native ewes is decidedly better, some prime heavy up to \$5 and good to choice at \$4.50@4.90. Top clipped lambs now \$6.60, with good to choice handy weights at \$6@6.40. Heavy weight lambs a little stronger, choice selling at \$5.75@6; yearlings scarce; good to choice handy weights, \$5.50@5.75; spring lambs now being shipped in from Louisville direct to packers. Not many offerings on the open market, and good to choice selling at \$6.50@7.25. Very strong demand for breeding ewes, and everything points to the highest prices in years for the right kind this coming season. Thin clipped lambs suitable for grazing are meeting with good demand at \$4.25@4.75.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, June 9.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 38,100; last week, 27,700; same week last year, 28,300. Unusually heavy runs of quarantine cattle at different markets this week swelled receipts excessively, forcing a bad break on all classes. Tippy beef steers, 15@25c. lower; top, \$5.65; medium steers, 20@40c. lower; bulk of beef steers, \$4.65@5.40. Heavy cows have lost 10@15c., \$3.50@4.60; heifers and yearlings, 10@20c. lower, \$3.75@4.90. Common to medium butcher heifers, 25@40c. lower. Bulls declined about like steers; veals steady; quarantine-fed steers, 15@25c. lower, \$4@5.05; medium to common grassers, 30@50c. lower, at \$3.15@3.80. Yesterday and to-day smaller runs have been received, and the decline is apparently checked.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 56,400; last week, 51,800; same week last year, 45,500. Fluctuations in the hog market have been of the mildest type. Top hangs around \$5.35. A slight weakness has developed in the last two days. Heavies and light weights sell alike, medium weights being at a slight premium, but the range of sales is the narrowest this season. More sales were made at \$5.27 yesterday than all other prices together. Market steady to weak to-day. Quality uniformly good.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 23,500; last week, 23,700; same week last year, 13,400. About all the Western sheep and lambs in this territory have been marketed. The Texas run is diminishing; Arizonas will run a few weeks yet. Range sheep continue of good quality; prices are a shade lower on account of outside influences entirely, as the situation here is one of strength. Spring lambs are sharply lower, selling at \$6@6.75; fed lambs firm, \$5.80@7.25; Texas and Arizona mixed ewes and wethers, \$4.40@4.85.

HIDES are higher. Green salted, 9½@10c; bulls and stags, 8c.; uncured and part cured, ½@1c. less; glue, 5c.; dry flint butcher, 15@17c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,571	12,930	4,985
Cudahy	4,057	13,459	3,174
Fowler	1,285	....	1,130
Morris	2,935	8,675	2,497
Ruddy	624	....	570
Schwartzschild	5,424	6,074	4,652
Swift	5,911	10,899	5,667

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. St. Joseph, Mo., June 6.

Receipts of cattle at the five leading markets the first two days of the week totaled 80,800 as compared with 56,200 for the corresponding two days last week, thus making a gain of 24,600 head. The large volume of marketing caused a sharp decline in values yesterday and a further lowering to-day, good to choice medium and heavy export and dressed beef steers showing a decline of 10c. to 15c., as compared with last Friday, and the better styles of light and medium weight steers show about the same depression, while the common to fair light and medium grassy steers show a decline of 15c. to 25c. This decline was not as heavy as was registered from other points. There has been a good demand for good to choice heavy dry lot cows at prices about steady with the close of last week, but on good dry lot light and medium cows, the market shows a general decline of 10c., while the light and medium weight heifers have been of slow sale at prices 15c. to 25c. lower than the close of last week. Good to choice bologne and butcher bulls as well as export kinds have been in very strong demand and prices show no material change, while the common varieties are slow and weak. Best veals are about 25c. lower than last week, with common to fair kinds 25c. to 50c. lower; common to choice being quotable at \$3 to \$6.25. The trade in stockers and feeders shows no particular change, prices ruling about the same as at the close of last week; regular dealers made a fair clearance last week, and have been taking the moderate fresh offerings very freely, and could use a great many more than are coming. Country demand has been enlarged on account of the low prices prevailing, and it will continue to absorb quite a large number of yearlings and calves and good stockers at the prevailing figures, but any tendency toward higher prices would materially reduce the country inquiry. Thin cows and stock heifers are rather slow sale at 10c. to 15c. lower prices than prevailed at the close last week, but good stock bulls are in demand and steady.

The market on hogs continues to fluctuate narrowly, and the tendency is a little strong, but there is an apparent disposition on the part of packers to depress prices on every opportunity. The market to-day showed a little strength, with prices ranging from \$5.25 to \$5.35; bulk selling at \$5.30 to \$5.35. The spread is narrowing very rapidly between the light and heavy grades, and it is quite probable that light hogs will soon take precedence over the heavy, and shippers should govern themselves accordingly. Receipts to-day exceeded 11,000, and packers bought them very rapidly, which indicates a good healthy demand at this point.

The market on sheep continues rather dull, although receipts are light and prices show a general decline of 10c. to 15c. since the close of last week. Good woolled lambs to-day sold at \$6.90; shorn lambs at \$5.70, and good Texas sheep at \$4.55, stock ewes at \$4.15.

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SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 3:

CATTLE.

Chicago	28,380
Omaha	14,013
Kansas City	17,989
St. Joseph	7,111
Cudahy	455
Sioux City	2,137
South St. Paul	84
Louisville	1,390
New York and Jersey City	111
Fort Worth	8,536
Detroit	9,539
Buffalo	883
	4,900

HOGS.

Chicago	118,439
Omaha	50,532
Kansas City	62,554
St. Joseph	38,780
Cudahy	18,073
Sioux City	22,041
Ottumwa	17,138
Cedar Rapids	11,144
Wichita	5,229
Blomington	1,882
South St. Paul	16,714
Indianapolis	27,697
Louisville	6,504
New York and Jersey City	34,008
Fort Worth	6,984
Detroit	4,554
Buffalo	34,200

SHEEP.

Chicago	72,406
Omaha	13,187
Kansas City	18,971
St. Joseph	18,044
Cudahy	442
South St. Paul	1,934
Louisville	39
New York and Jersey City	5,478
Fort Worth	1,374
Detroit	677
Buffalo	41,800

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JUNE 5, 1905.

	Beef.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,727	—	3,769	14,372	12,050
Sixtieth st.	1,971	59	9,429	3,694	—
Fortieth st.	—	—	—	—	18,203
Lehigh Valley	5,883	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	975	—	—	1,080	—
Scattering	—	62	76	37	3,150

Totals	10,256	112	13,262	19,183	34,008
Totals last week	10,190	134	10,293	21,511	29,080

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Qrs. of Beef.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Armenian	375	—	1,250
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, Mesaba	293	—	2,150
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, St. Paul	—	—	1,405
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, British King	220	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, Armenian	404	1,080	—
J. Shambert & Son, Mesaba	320	—	—
J. Shambert & Son, British King	220	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Armenian	—	—	2,200
Morris Beef Co., Teutonic	—	—	1,100
Morris Beef Co., Celtic	—	—	3,000
Armour & Co., St. Paul	—	—	2,200
Swift Beef Co., Teutonic	—	—	1,600
Cudahy Packing Co., Campanian	—	—	800
Total exports	1,832	1,080	15,705
Total exports last week	1,769	75	11,710
Boston exports this week	2,352	2,500	11,290
Baltimore exports this week	1,021	1,000	—
Philadelphia exports this week	2,013	—	—
Portland exports this week	325	1,082	—
Newport News exports this week	467	—	—
Montreal exports this week	3,360	—	—
To London	5,803	—	9,755
To Liverpool	5,803	5,062	17,150
To Glasgow	814	—	—
To Bristol	300	—	—
Total to all ports	11,370	5,062	26,905
Total to all ports last week	8,532	1,449	20,710

TO CLARIFY MUDDY WATER.

To clarify muddy water, add to each gallon 2 grains of alum; or add first 5 grains of sodium bicarbonate and then 5 minims of official solution of ferric sulphate. Allow to settle over night and decant.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.15@7.32; city steam, \$6.87½; refined, Continent, tes., \$7.40; do., South America, \$8; do., kegs, \$9; compound, \$5.25@5.37½.

HOG MARKETS, JUNE 9.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 23,000; shade lower; \$4.60@5.40.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 9,000; steady; \$5.20@5.32½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 14,000; slow; \$5.12½@5.22½.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 10,000; steady; \$5.20@5.45.

ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 8,500; steady; \$5@5.40.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 5,100; shade lower; \$5.55@5.60.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; active; \$5.55.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, June 9.—Beef, extra India mess, tes., 85s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 62s. 6d.; shoulders, 35s. 6d.; hams, short clear, 43s.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 47s.; do. short ribs, 42s. 6d.; do. long clear, 30@35 lbs., 43s.; do. 35@40 lbs., 42s. 6d.; backs, 40s.; bellies, 41s. Tallow, 23s. Turpentine, 62s. Rosin, common, 9s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime Western, tes., 35s. 9d.; do. American refined, 29-lb. pails, 36s. 6d. Cheese, white, old, 53s.; do. new, 47s. 6d.; cheese, colored, old, 50s.; do. new, 47s. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 36. Tallow, Australian (London), 25s. 3d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 18s. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 5½d.; linseed (London), 40s.; linseed oil (London), 20s.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil is rather quiet, some packers willing to shade prices, but not all packers asking the same prices. The stocks of oleo oil in Europe are somewhat increasing. The market is dull and the European churners expect that oleo oil will become cheaper.

There has been a little business done this week in neutral lard at reduced prices, but the demand for this article is not strong either.

The export business in cotton oil is very small on account of the advance which has taken place here, but as the prospects are for high prices in cotton oil, it is expected that Europe will buy and by come into the market for considerable quantities.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog products continue easy, with dull speculation. The hog supplies are larger at the packing points, with their prices somewhat lower.

Cottonseed Oil.

Europe further resold and caused the decline in yesterday's market, and added weakness to-day; and all of this could have been apprehended in this seemingly too soon a period of the season for an advancing tendency. To-day's market was at least ¼c. lower. Sales 800 bbls. prime yellow Septem-

ber at 30c. Prices in New York for prime yellow: June at 28½@29c.; July at 28¾@29c.; August at 29¼@29½c.; September at 29¼@30c.; October at 30@30½c.

Tallow.

The market has not varied from the tone indicated in our weekly review in another column.

Oleo Stearine.

Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., June 8.—The ammoniate market during the past month was fairly active. Extending throughout the month was a demand from the East for both high and low grade tankage for prompt shipment, and on futures, sales were recorded during the month of 9 and 20 unground tankage contracts. At the close the market is dull with light stocks reported at producing centers, and prices for the most part are well maintained. We quote:

Ground tankage, 7 and 25, \$17 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.07½ and 10 prompt per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.15 and 10 futures per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2.02½ and 10, per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.10 prompt per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.35 prompt per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood \$2.45 futures per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage 9 and 20 futures, \$2.50 and 10, \$2.55 and 10 c. a. f. basis, Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Prompt, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.; July, \$2.22½ per 100 lbs.; August-September, \$2.20 per 100 lbs.; October-November-December, \$2.21 per 100 lbs.

All above for 95 per cent. grade. 96 per cent. grade 5c. per 100 lbs. higher.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	400	13,000	2,000
Kansas City	100	4,000	—
Omaha	—	7,300	300

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Chicago	23,000	40,000	22,000
Kansas City	12,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	6,000	6,100	2,800

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Chicago	4,000	18,000	14,000
Kansas City	9,000	12,000	7,000
Omaha	6,400	14,400	5,000

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Chicago	20,000	28,000	15,000
Kansas City	7,000	12,000	5,000
Omaha	3,900	14,300	3,200

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Chicago	7,500	30,000	1,400
Kansas City	4,000	11,000	4,000
Omaha	2,000	13,000	800

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Chicago	2,500	23,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	8,000	1,000
Omaha	900	13,000	300

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, June 7.—Sales of tankage and blood for export were made this week at \$2.15 and 10 for tankage and \$2.40 for blood. (See page 39 for latest quotations.)

in BY-PRODUCTS for SMALL PACKERS

GET IT OUT WITH THE AID OF THE

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EXPERT

CHEMISTS

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OF THE

STILLWELL-

PROVISIONER

LABORATORY

RETAIL SECTION

ROCHESTER RETAILERS WIN OUT.

The retail butchers of Rochester, N. Y., had a long and bitter war with the employees' union which is a matter of history. The employees were affiliated with the Amalgamated Butchers' & Meat Cutters' National organization, which backed them financially and prolonged the fight. The bosses won out, but the scars are not all healed yet, according to reports this week from the up-state city. When the meat men combined to fight the union to a finish they bound each other by a \$150 forfeit, in the shape of a note, to stick to their agreement. One member failed to live up to the agreement, according to claims made, and was sued for his note. He now comes back at the association by making charges of an illegal combination to put up meat prices, and threatens to call the attention of the grand jury to this alleged "beef trust" in miniature.

The Rochester butchers are apparently not worrying. They knocked out the union which had attempted to dictate to them how they should conduct their business, and they have since been able to run their affairs without interference. They are proud of their record, as the following extract from a letter written to The National Provisioner by one of them indicates:

Rochester, N. Y., June 6.

To the National Provisioner: I enclose you newspaper clipping which in a measure explains itself. As the butchers are about to hold their annual convention I thought a word from Rochester would not be amiss. You know that Rochester was the only place where the market men dared assert their rights, where they at least wanted to and have something to say how their business should be conducted. Thanks to organization and incorporation they now are free, buy where they choose, hire whom they choose, and no more walking delegates. He is a thing of the past. The union here, like all unions, was run for graft. The International put a barrel of money in Rochester, but it was no use. The association beat them out. Of course we still have the remnants of the union, and I suppose always will, as long as there is a graft. But they don't amount to anything; nobody knows they exist.

This suit is for the recovery of the note, and as there was a decision rendered in your city in a similar note case on April 25th, there is no question but that Hilzinger will have to pay.

BEEF AND THE SIMPLE LIFE.

Vegetarians in England have taken advantage of the "simple life" craze to push their anti-meat doctrine among beef-eating Britishers. They have not met with much success, for the average Britisher loves his beef and beer above any fanciful considerations of dietetic simplicity. On this point a humorous writer in a London paper says: "While I am an ardent supporter of the simple life, I do not find that many of the other supporters of it agree with me at all. For my

own part, I can imagine nothing more simple than a beefsteak and a pot of beer. The habit of consuming something resembling beef and beer may be a bad habit, but it is nearly as old and simple as the habit of having two legs. But the odd thing about the simple lifers who are my friends is that they begin by abolishing this beef and beer, which is at any rate common to us and the very simplest human beings. They want us, first of all, to be teetotalers and vegetarians, two most complex things.

"They begin their crusade by objecting to beef and beer. They do not begin by objecting to their own ridiculous area railings, to their elaborate bells and knockers and door-mats and door-scrapers; they do not discard their unmeaning collars or their degrading trousers; they do not resent the imbecile hypocrisy by which a suburban citizen's house is called 'Pinecrest,' or he himself is called an esquire. The simple life does not need lentils or cellular clothing; it needs those rarer things, gratitude and humility. We need not ask any man to dislike caviar on toast. All we ask of him is to like beef. Forgive me if I add beer."

MASTER BUTCHERS WERE IN IT.

The son of the German Emperor, Crown Prince Frederick William, was married this week in Berlin to the Grand Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and there were notable festivities, in which the master butchers of Berlin had a chief part. According to a patent granted them in 1666, the butchers had the right to ride at the head of the procession which escorted the bride into the city upon the occasion of her marriage, and a hundred of Berlin's finest, arrayed in evening dress and opera hats, and mounted on prancing steeds, headed the procession. It was said to have been a great sight.

BUTCHERS' STATE CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the New York State Retail Butchers' and Meat Dealers' Protective Association takes place next week in Brooklyn. Delegates from all over the State will be in attendance, and the Brooklyn branches of the association are ready to take good care of all the visitors. Some interesting topics are up for discussion during the meeting, including the failure of the butchers' registration bill to pass the Assembly, and other matters of vital interest to the members.

TRY GOOD OLD LAGER.

Full many a mortal, young and old,
Has gone to his sarcophagus
Through pouring water, icy cold,
Adown his warm oesophagus.
—Table Talk.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

C. Hendricksen has sold his market at Payette, Ida., to J. J. Miller.

Geo. F. Huey has been succeeded in business at Granite, Ore., by the Burnt River Meat Company.

P. M. Staack has sold his business in Carson, Wash., to Gordon & Wetherell.

Snively & Van Bibber, of Portland, Ore., have purchased the branch meat market of Taper & Krapfing.

Jos. W. Locke has sold his business at Jefferson City, Mo., to J. J. Blaine.

W. E. Sloan has purchased the business of A. Rudolph at Dallas, Tex.

W. H. Butt has sold his business in Auburn, Neb., to J. Hobson.

D. B. Griffith has continued the shop of Griffith & Company at Hancock, Ia.

C. Roach has sold his market to Sarton & Winenger at St. Joseph, Mo.

William Gilmore has sold his meat trade in Bloomington, Neb.

Stahl & Ihrig have started a market in Medical Lake, Wash.

N. C. Ballard has engaged in business at Post Falls, Ida.

G. Ost, of Portland, Ore., has sold his business to Lien Bros.

Fletcher & Watkins, of Portland, Ore., have been succeeded in the meat business by R. J. Watkins.

A. Gabriel has purchased the shop of F. Sauers at St. Joseph, Mo.

B. Adamson, of Exline, Ia., has sold his market to E. M. Fox.

Zah. Hurita has been succeeded in the meat business in Cedar Rapids, Ia., by Hurita & Helvity.

M. J. Hackett, of Keokuk, Ia., has sold his trade to Shippey & Mondroff.

R. V. Markland has succeeded to the business of Markland Bros. at Armstrong, Mo.

P. A. Fite has purchased the business of Dingle & Moore at Carbon, Texas.

C. E. Buckins, of Grand Junction, Colo., has sold his market to E. F. Money.

Stewart & Kinslow have purchased the business of R. M. Robinson at Arkansas City, Kas.

O. M. Horton has bought the shop in Caldwell, Kas., of Campbell & Horton.

Moses & Yearing have been succeeded in business in Princeton, Mo., by Scott & Yearing.

W. H. Butt, of Auburn, Neb., has sold his market to Hobson & Klein.

Michael Nester is opening a shop at Carthage, Mo.

Charles Brunk, of Prairie Grove, Ark., has succeeded to the business of Nees & Brunk.

C. Buescher, of Ft. Madison, Ia., has incorporated his meat business at the Christ. Buescher Company.

A. Beach has purchased the meat business of Lechman & Beach in Peabody, Kas.

C. A. McClure has purchased the market of J. F. Hull in Chillicothe, Ia.

E. H. Riggles has moved his meat business from Asher, Okla., to Wanette, Okla.

Wm. Leonard has engaged in the meat business at Hanston, Kas.

Miller & Maurer have sold their shop at Pittsburg, Kas., to Blacker & Pankin.

Flagg & Johnson have established themselves in the meat business at Sterling, Kas.

Frank Schwegel has bought an interest in Benjamin Neolin's market at Alton, Ill.

Ira Lowe has opened a market at Kingston, N. Y.

Charles F. Nelson and John P. Johnson, of Moline, Ill., have bought Albert Froeter's market at Rock Island.

L. I. Gibert will open a market in South Paria, Me.

G. S. Meyer will open a shop at Allentown, Pa.

Philip Beck, of New York, has bought the shop of A. Gotlieb at Middletown, N. Y.

R. L. Birden's shop at Oakland, Cal., was burned out recently.

The Retail Grocers', Butchers' and Bakers' Association of St. Joseph, Mo., has voted to discontinue the use of trading stamps on and after June 10.

HARVARD'S BUTCHER ANCESTRY.

The fact is not generally known that Harvard University owes its start to the thriftiness of a butcher. Such is the fact, however. Had it not been for the money inherited partly from his butcher father, John Harvard, founder of the great New England institution of learning, would never have been able to come to America and set up the beginning of that great school. In fact Harvard University might never have been what it is to-day, the center of American thought and culture, had not John Harvard's mother married three times.

And it was not three learned philosophers or scientists or divines that she married. Her first husband was a butcher, her second a cooper, and her third a grocer, and it was the combined estates of the three worthy citizens that went to the making up of the good round sum by which Harvard University was planted and grew up to be such a mighty tree of knowledge!

Katherine Rogers, daughter of Thomas Rogers, an alderman and well-to-do citizen of Stratford-on-Avon, married Robert Harvard, a respected butcher of the parish of St. Saviour's. The house from which she was married still stands in High street, and is one of the most beautiful examples of the domestic architecture of the period. At St. Saviour's Church, in 1607, the butcher's little son, John, was christened. It was within a few days of the settlement of Virginia, the birth of our American colonies.

In 1625, one of the terrible plague years, John's father and two brothers died, and the next year the prudent Katherine married John Elletson, a cooper and a man of substance. In five months she was again a widow, considerably better off than before, and now she sent her boy John to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he became the only "scholar" in the thrifty virtuous family.

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500 Workmen, 300 Horsepower, 60 Medals and Diplomas. Write for Catalogue.

Both his father and mother "made their mark" in signing their wills. While John was at college, which he entered at the age of 20 in December, 1627, his mother, who seems to have had a perfect faculty for accumulation, married still another wealthy citizen, a grocer and old friend of the family. But Katherine had no luck with husbands. Mr. Yearwood died, like his predecessors. Last of all the widow died also, in 1635, leaving her triple estate to her two sons, John and Thomas.

A HOME-MADE SMOKEHOUSE.

A Massachusetts man who still clings to the old customs and prefers to smoke his own meat, has demonstrated his Yankee thrift and ingenuity by building himself a smokehouse in his back yard at home, which probably breaks the record for cheapness and strangeness. It consists of nothing more than a couple of barrels strung together and hung from the limb of a tree, with an old portable bath tub turned upside down over the top barrel to keep the smoke in, and a superannuated cook-stove to provide the necessary curing agent, set on the ground under the barrels, with a long piece of stove pipe leading upward. Three hams are treated at a time in this ramshackle smokehouse, and the product is said to be excellent. At least, it suits the taste of the inventor, and also has the New England merit of cheapness.

KEEP HUSTLING.

The retailer who has what he is pleased to call an "established trade," in which he confidently relies to carry him along, while adding "here a little and there a little" in the way of brand new customers, is apt to lean too heavily upon his "old patrons," says The Price Current. There is no real fixity about these that can be safely put down as yours from year to year. If there were, and you had a sufficient number of these immutables, you might quit hustling for new trade, and take a rest.

But don't count too confidently on the so-called permanent customer to make your business. A very slight cause sometimes produces disaffection in this class of patrons, and they detach themselves from your store and attach themselves to another dealer. Because a customer has patronized you for years is not infallible evidence that he will remain forever. Sometimes a trivial incident will lead him to try your competitor for a tempting bargain he has seen in the show window, and he makes a purchase. After that he is "on the fence," when another purchase is

needed, and he tries the plan of "going shopping" to see where he can do better.

Look alike after each of your supposed permanent customers, and hold them by every honest inducement you can hold out to them. Meanwhile, leave no stone unturned to convert each new and transient customer into a permanent one, in order to replace those who drop out occasionally.

THE JUNE FOUR-TRACK NEWS.

The closing number of Volume VIII. of the Four-Track News (June, 1905) is one of the handsomest numbers that can be found among the many magazines on the American news stands. It opens with a delightfully written article on Detroit, by Suzanne Antrobus, under the heading "Echoes That Never Die"; Lida A. Churchill writes upon "Fair Bar Harbor"; "The American Byron" is a two-part article by Jennie C. Douglass and Lionel A. Johnson, and gives a graphic picture of one of the most unique characters in American literature, Joaquin Miller; Isabel R. Wallach writes of "New York's Tropical Garden in the Valley of the Bronx"; Kathleen L. Greig tells us something of the Swiss Alps, under the head of "A Pilgrim of the Present"; M. E. Curtin writes of Montreal; Harriet Quimby of Block Island; Lucy Elliot Keeler of Brattleboro; Charles T. Greene of Minnesota's new capitol; Thomas C. Harbaugh of "Lord Fairfax's Town" (Winchester, Virginia); H. Rhys Davids of the curious old town of Seattle, England; Margaret A. Klein of "Rural New York City," and Alexander Hume Ford of "Ostend"; Elisa Armstrong Bengough tells an interesting story of "Old Camaguey," Cuba; Austin Cook contributes an article on John A. Logan, "A Man of Force"; Kirk Munroe, in his inimitable styles gives his views and impressions of the Philippines. There are numerous other articles, the usual departments, poems and humor, all richly embellished with beautiful illustrations.

The Four-Track News is one dollar a year, or ten cents a copy, and can be had of George H. Daniels, Publisher, 7 East 42d street, New York, or at any news stand.

**SEE PAGE 48
FOR BARGAINS**

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